The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 198 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 21 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
22nd Aug.	India	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept	Arabia	8000	....	....
12th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
19th ,,	Simla	6000	....	....
26th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	....	....
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	....
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	Marmora	10500	....	....
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa	11000	....	....
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	....
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Hajaz-el-Hind	11400	..	—

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place by 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	....	27th Aug.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3787	28th Aug.	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	24th ,,
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3803	18th ,,	30th ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay.
61, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914
HOMEWARD.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Lahore ... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915

Steamers	Tons	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	6321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&C	6984	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	8250	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	7474	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C		7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	901	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	658	1,091	489	899
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseille out from Liverpool	..	999	..	787

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Hate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Points)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Bank's Office and Branches and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 101

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
DWARKA, 1695 Thursday 27th Aug. Direct.
LHASA, 2184 Fri. 28th Aug. *6 a.m. Direct.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday 27th August, calling at Karachi, Pasai, Muscat, Jack, Henjam, Linga, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

21st, Aug. 1914.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street,
7, Espianade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsena, Road, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,005
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien (Mukden)
Hongkong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York (Cal. U.S.A.)
Los Angeles		
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 237
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	415	627
Bombay to Port Said	448	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passages, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad

Authorised Capital	£	1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£	600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£	900,000
Reserve Fund	£	55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
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Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PATCH.
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BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.*

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE NAVY

FOR THE ARMY

WATCHES.

For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.

The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS, also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

CAMERAS.

GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY POONA.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our,

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only 100 cent. per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Wanless (Miraj); Mr F. G. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat), Dr Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Asst. Manager.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

NATIONAL HOTEL POONA next to Railway Station is now REOPENED thoroughly renovated, Rooms airy and comfortable; terms moderate. Apply MANAGER. 3394

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 339

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box 1-7 Bhavnagar. 452

WANTED MOTOR MECHANICS AND ENGINEERS. Terms according to qualifications. Prospects for really capable hands. Apply FORT COACH FACTORY, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. 3594

WANTED—An expert Motor Driver to drive a De-Dion Double Cylinder 12 H. P. Motor Car. Pay according to qualifications.—Apply with testimonials to SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, BUILDINGS, Gwalior State, Jamnabag, Lashkar. 2412

W[illegible] supervise the felling and conservation of trees in the Hazara forests. Must be young and of active habits. Pay Rs. 250 to Rs. 350. Only experienced hands need apply to—

RAI SAHIB TIRATH RAM SHAH,
2414 Nawashehr, via Abbottabad.

WANTED AT ONCE—An EXPERIENCED URDU KNOWING HINDU GRADUATE teacher, must be above 30 years of age. Free lodging and salary between Rs. 40 and 60, according to qualifications.—Apply with full particulars to INSPECTOR of EDUCATION, Datia (Bundelkhand). 2413

REQUIRED—A CONTROLLER of the Palace Household. Must be a European of the Gazetted Officers class interested in house decoration, and catering arrangements. Pay up to Rs. 800 vide qualifications, free house and conveyance. Apply before 1st September and send photograph with application (which will not be returned) to

THE HOME MINISTER,
To His Highness' Government,
Alwar State, Rajputana.

REQUIRED for Girls' Hospital, in the Lawrence Memorial School, a HOSPITAL MATRON. Salary Rs. 45-1-50 p.m. with free quarters, uniform and board, or an allowance of Rs. 20 in lieu of board.

Also a COMPOUNDER on Rs. 17 p.m. plus Rs. 3 Hill allowance plus free quarters.

Appointments will be in first instance on 6 months' probation. Apply, with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, Lovedale, Nilgiri Hills. 2408

REQUIRED by the Director of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE OFFICERS and ENGINEERS in possession of Board of Trade Certificates for employment in Steamships chartered by Government for General service. Candidates for employment should apply with Certificates and testimonials of character to the undersigned between the hours of noon and 2 p.m. when information regarding pay and conditions of service will be furnished.

Miscellaneous ratings, Lascars, Stokers and Domestics desirous of employment in the above steamers should apply to the SHIPPING MASTER, BOMBAY, with their discharges, for conditions of service, pay, &c.

(Sd.) St. L. S. WARDEN,
Commander, R. I. M.,
Port Officer, Bombay.

Port Office,
Bombay, 14th August, 1914. 3569

WANTED—An energetic, painstaking and honest Secretary for the Upper India Couper Paper Mills Company, Limited, Lucknow. Preference will be given to men possessing business aptitude, force of character, executive, administrative and intellectual capacity, with ability to enforce discipline and to control subordinates. A thorough knowledge of accounts and book-keeping a great recommendation. Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications Bungalow and medical attendance free. Punkah and Tatti allowances during the hot weather.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be addressed up to the 31st August, to the MANAGER, U. I. Couper Paper Mills Co., Ld., Lucknow. 2411

WANTED.

WANTED A COTTAGE in Bandra, rent up to Rupees fifty per month. Apply to Box No. 815, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3582

WANTED PUPILS young and advanced by a graduate. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 820, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3599

WANTED A CHIEF ACCOUNTANT for a LARGE CONTRACTING FIRM in Bombay. Only fully qualified and experienced men need apply. Pay according to ability. Deposit required. Apply to Box No. 819, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3598

WANTED—For the Sir D. M. Petit School of Industrial Arts, Ahmednagar, a SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 175-15-250. Applicants must be practical men, and have a thorough knowledge of carpentry. Industries followed at present are Carpentry, Metal-hammering, Cloth-weaving and Carpet-making. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2407

WANTED for the Larkana Municipality a SANITARY INSPECTOR on Rs. 50—2—70. Applicants should state their age, qualifications and experience. Preference will be given to a Sub-Assistant Surgeon or Suboverseer who has taken a course in Sanitation at a recognised school. Applications should be submitted to the President, Larkana Municipality.

CHANDIRAM B.,
Chairman, Managing Committee,
2407 Larkana Municipality.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300 no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

FOR SALE.—Well-known BELSIZE 4 CYLINDER 20.24 H. P. up-to date 7 seater LANDAULET SHAPE MOTOR CAR, most reliable and in best condition. Proprietor retiring from business. Apply to No. 818, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3596

TO BE LET.

ADVERTISER would like [illegible] gentleman to share his flat [illegible] Apollo Bunder. Terms moderate. E. L. and Fa[illegible] Address Box No. 5[illegible] References required. 2340

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby giv[illegible] that the VAZIR HAJI has contracte[illegible] to sell to our client the undermentioned prop[illegible]ty:—

All persons having an[illegible] right title interest or claim in to or upon [illegible]e said property or any post thereof either b[illegible] way of sale, mortgage lease gift inheritan[illegible] lien easement incumbrances or otherwise[illegible]owsoever are required to make the same kn[illegible]n in writing to the undersigned at their offi[illegible] in Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, with[illegible] 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise th[illegible] same (if any) will be considered as waived [illegible]d the sale will be completed without any re[illegible]rd thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF [illegible]ROPERTY.

All that piece of land s[illegible]tate on the East side of Gilder Street on th[illegible] Agripada Estate of the Trustees for the I[illegible]provement of the City of Bombay in the C[illegible] and Island and Sub-Registration District of [illegible] Bombay which piece of land has been com[illegible]ted to contain a total area of 1046 square ya[illegible]ls or thereabouts and which is bounded on [illegible]e North by Plot No. 76 on the East by a servi[illegible]e passage on the South by Plot No. 72 and on t[illegible]e West by Gilder Street aforesaid which said [illegible]piece of land is known as Plot No. 74 Agr[illegible]pada Estate and which said piece of land form[illegible] a portion of the lands vested in the said Tru[illegible]ees for the purposes and subject to the condi[illegible]ons in the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898 mentioned, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3525 and 3527 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4334 (4) Street No. 74.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1914.

KANGA AND SAYANI,
3543 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that under instructions from the Prize Court cargo imported by the steamers "RHEINFELS" and "WARTURM" will be delivered to the consignees on production of bills of lading and on payment of freight (if unpaid) and all customs and dock dues and other charges. Contraband goods as also goods which are consigned to German or Austrian subjects will not be delivered. Delivery orders will be granted by the Undersigned from Thursday, the 20th instant, between 11-0 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), daily on production by consignees of Bills of Lading.

2 In order to recoup the charges incurred in the discharge and delivery of the cargo, an extra fee equal to the Dock wharfage fee in the case of goods landed in the Docks or the bunder wharfage fee in the case of goods landed at Bunders, will be levied in respect of each consignment. These fees will be collected by the Port Trust on behalf of Government along with other Port Trust charges before delivery of the goods at the Docks or Bunders is permitted.

R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.

Town Custom House,
Bombay, August 18th, 1914. 3590

WATER WORKS SUPERINTENDENT.

THE Cawnpore Municipal Board invite applications from qualified and experienced men for the above post, which will shortly fall vacant.

Forms of application and a list of duties may be obtained from the Municipal Secretary.

Applications on the prescribed form, together with copies of certificates and of not more than six recent testimonials, to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Cawnpore. 2115

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.
Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Through Carriages (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla); Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Mussoorie).

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay. H. M.	Stations.		UP. To Bombay. H. M.
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay....	Arr.	12-35
22- 9 Arr.	Manmad	Dep.	7-27
8- 6 „	Bhopal	„	21- 6
10-52 „	Bina	„	18-24
13-15 „	Jhansi.....	„	15-52
15-3 „	Gwalior	„	14- 1
17-43 „	Agra Cantonment.....	„	11-13
18-38 „	Muttra	„	10-18
21- 0 „	Delhi.....	„	8-0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
22- 9 „	Ghaziabad	Dep	7- 5
23-10 „	Meerut Cantonment	„	5-59
1-24 „	Saharanpur	„	3-58
3- 0 „	Ambala Cantonment.....	„	2-17
5-18 „	Ludhiana.....	„	23-41
6-24 „	Jullundar.....	„	22-37
8- 2 „	Amritsar	„	21- 7
9-33 „	Lahore	„	20- 1
16- 5 „	Rawalpindi	„	13-32
20-13 „	Peshawar Cantonment	„	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAND SIMLA

17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay...	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr. / 21-30 Dep.	Delhi.....	Dep / Arr.	8- 0 / 7-10
2-45 Arr. / 3-40 Dep.	Ambala.....	Dep. / Arr.	2-17 / 1-50
5.33 Arr. / 6-15 Dep.	Kalka.....	Dep. / Arr.	0-40 / 24-0
12-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-15 Arr. / 13-55 Dep.	anzi.....	Dep. / Arr.	10-52 / 15-11
16-16 „	Orai.....	Dep.	13- 9
18-38 „	Cawnpore	„	10-52
19-00 Arr.	Lucknow.....	„	9-52

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

13-35 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr	15-32
15-14 „	Gwalior	Dep.	13- 1
21- 0 Arr. / 21-30 Dep.	Delhi	Dep. / Arr.	3- 0 / 7-35
1-4 Arr. / 6- 0 Dep.	Saharanpur.....	Dep. / Arr.	3-58 / 2-50
6-43 Arr. / 7-10 Dep.	Laksar	Dep. / Arr.	1-42 / 23-50
10-25 Arr.	Dehra Dun.....	Dep.	21-15

For Up journey, read from bottom to top in right hand

W. LAIDLAW
263 Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES 4TH DAY AUGUST 22ND 1914.

OWING to there being nine Races advertised for the FOURTH DAY of the POONA RACING SEASON 1914 the first race will start at 2-45 p.m., and as no changes can be made in the timing of the Race Special, which will leave Victoria Terminus on SATURDAY the 22ND INSTANT at 11-3 a.m., intending visitors to Poona, who wish to see the first race run, will have to leave Bombay by the train, which starts from Victoria Terminus at 8 a.m. the same day. 3600

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

H. E. LADY WILLINGDON'S MEETING
in the
TOWN HALL
Friday, 21st inst. at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ALL WOMEN INVITED.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Amratlal Dayaram an insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1914, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), the right, title and interest of above Insolvent in the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All the right title and interest of the above Insolvent in all that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate on the west side of Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay, admeasuring 65 square yards or thereabouts together with the houses buildings standing thereon and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 539. New No. Old Survey No. 232 and New Survey No. 8638 and assessed in the Books of the Municipality under A Ward No. 2181 and Street Nos. 126-128 and are bounded on the North by the house of Byramji Cowasji Baluwala, on the South by the house of Adamally Saltanally, on the East by the said Bazargate Street, on the West by the house of Cowasji Edalji Randeria.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khambatta and Co., Solicitors for the Official Assignee at their office, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 21st, 1914.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Steam Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE OF PRIVATE SALE.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Government Central Press, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers will take private offers in one or separate lots at their office No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parsram Jewellers) opposite the corner of Oak Lane for all the furniture and machinery, etc., lying at the old premises of the "Bombay Government Central Press" (at Elphinstone Circle, Fort), consisting of.

1 Engine by Marshall, Son & Co., Ld., 8 H.P.

1 Engine by Marshall, Son & Co., Ld., 10 H.P.

1 Boiler by Marshall, Son & Co., Ld., 12 H.P. pressure 40 lbs. per square inch.

1 Boiler by Marshall, Son & Co., Ld., 11 H.P. pressure 90 lbs. per square inch.

1 Iron Winch.

Iron shafting 420 ft. in length with 824 pulleys (rope, cone and split pulleys) 61 brackets, etc., large lot of gas lights and fittings.

Large lot of manilla ropes, types (Gujerati, English, Canarese, etc.). Machine Knives, Iron table, cupboard, type case and stands, type chases, miscellaneous articles of iron, tin and wood, and furniture such as tables, chairs, cupboards, shelves, etc., etc..

For inspection of the same and other particulars apply to the Undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 21st, 1914.

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GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

6. 0 To-night 10 p. m.

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S

BAU MALAGAS

The famous Spanish Dancers

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VERA ROCHDALE

The little Girl from Paris.

RUSSELL CARR

A wonderful ventriloquial Act

AND

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In Two Parts. A TRAGEDY IN MID-AIR. In Two Parts.

The story of a jealous man, who in his mad attempt to wreak vengeance upon another, destroys himself. Interesting pictures of life in a circus-tent.

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WAR IN THE AIR!

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Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
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Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 6 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12	(per Imp. gallon.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Amritsar.	Seremban (F.M.S.).	Tientsin.	
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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p.a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Share bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collections of Interest and Dividends, when due.

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Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 34,
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(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,652,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

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Canton.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Colombo.	Malacca.	Sourabaya.
Foochow.	Manila.	Taipeh.
Hamburg	Nagasaki.	Tientsin.
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1, lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH,
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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

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THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT,
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AND

KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 20TH AUGUST 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 20th August 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.27" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur reports 2.50" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is above normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and local in Central India West, while isolated showers have fallen in Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 0.18," Surat 0.59," Ahmedabad 1.04", Deesa 2.07" and Indore 0.63". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.12" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.47", Ratnagiri 1.30", Mormugao 1.23" and Karwar 1.45". Skies are generally heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again appeared in Gujarat and has increased in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and on the Coromandel coast but has ceased or been insignificant in the United Provinces, east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. It has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Madras Deccan, Gujarat and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana, fairly general on the Coromandel coast, and local in the east Punjab and Central India West, while isolated showers have occurred in Kathiawar and the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Gujarat, the Deccan and on the Coromandel coast and some showers in Kathiawar and the central parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 20th of August 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 h	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date	Rainfall Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	97.8	84.6	61	..	0.00	0.01
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	94.7	83.2	81	..	0.53	0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	92.9	71.9	79	..	16.66	0.27
Lahore	97.6	82.3	74	..	14.68	3.74
Sirsa	95.7	79.2	76	..	12.52	..
Ambala	96.1	76.3	91	0.27	16.73	—0.13
Delhi	92.9	..	87	..	14.95	—1.70
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.8	81.1	73	..	21.77	4.74
Mainpuri	93.0	79.9	91	0.07	14.97	—0.87
Jhansi	94.6	79.0	83	0.07	21.32	—3.62
Cawnpore	91.8	81.7	91	..	18.84	—2.55
Allahabad	93.2	81.1	82	..	31.39	7.10
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	107.1	85.4	69	..	4.45	2.32
Karachi	90.1	81.0	75	..	6.20	0.71
Ajmer	86.0	75.2	82	..	11.33	—2.01
Jaipore	93.2	76.5	30	..	21.20	6.24
Kotah	91.0	78.2	84	..	20.28	1.93
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.0	77.5	66	..	..	..
Dwarka	86.5	79.7	79	..	12.70	1.89
Veraval	82.6	78.3	82	..	9.97	4.14
Rajkot	90.2	75.4	75	0.18	20.31	0.45
Bhavnagar Para	92.4	78.2	84	..	26.85	13.48
Surat	88.1	78.7	8	0.59	41.35	10.41
Ahmedabad	86.6	76.7	86	1.04	29.05	5.76
Deesa	93.1	76.7	83	2.07	22.24	5.17
Neemuch	84.4	74.0	93	..	21.73	3.59
Indore	82.5	73.7	91	0.63	18.98	—1.53
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.9	77.3	80	0.09	30.14	—7.33
Saugor	88.2	75.2	88	..	27.47	—3.50
Hoshangabad	87.3	76.4	94	0.05	38.63	6.66
Khandwa	86.3	75.7	83	..	22.01	3.71
Akola	84.7	75.	79	..	16.44	—3.46
Amraot	87.0	74.4	84	..	17.28	—3.03
Nagpur	91.8	77.3	79	..	24.66	—5.90
Chanda	91.5	78.0	86	0.12	22.84	—10.22
Raipur	91.5	78.1	93	..	25.70	—6.17
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.7	77.0	85	0.47	58.08	4.44
Ratnagiri	80.1	75.1	90	1.30	10.60	23.99
Mormugao	79.4	74.7	97	1.23	86.45	13.03
Karwar	78.5	73.2	90	1.45	12041	26.99
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.3	71.9	83	..	17.64	6.26
Ahmednagar	86.2	69.5	8	0.04	11.66	1.48
Poona	82.2	70.3	82	0.07	23.86	9.05
Sholapur	87.1	72.1	82	..	15.12	2.97
Bijapur	83.8	70.6	84	0.02	8.78	1.45
Belgaum	75.4	66.4	97	0.03	71.98	40.40
Aurangabad	86.5	70.0	83	0.03	18.77	3.73
Nizamabad (Indur).	88.8	75.0	86	..	40.12	18.37
Hyderabad	85.5	73.2	86	0.03	25.41	10.51
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	78.5	72.6	96	1.81	11222	21.70
Calicut	83.5	74.2	91	0 15	83.06	5.84
Cochin	80.7	73.3	88	0.34	61.28	1.38
Colombo	84.3	76.4	84	..	15.61	0.57
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.8	74.7	94	2.25	14.72	—0.70
Bellary	92.2	73.5	80	1.45	3.93	—1.41
Guddapah	91.3	72.5	93	0.57	11.70	0.75
Madras	91.3	76.6	75	0.02	12.10	3.10
Bangalore	82.0	66.1	90	0.67	8.05	—2.44
Coimbator	88.0	70.8	80	..	2.85	—0.85
Trichinopoly	98.1	76.2	73	..	2.53	—2.23
Nagapatam	94.3	78.5	88	0.22	4.38	—1.45

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of August 20th, '14 In.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of August 20th, '14 Ct.	Total since 1st June '14 In.	Total since 1st June '14 Ct.	June 1st to August 20th 1913 In.	1913 Ct.	1912 In.	1912 Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	47	58	08	61	0	42	93
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	59	59	51	71	71	47	77
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	33	61	82	70	60	47	91
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0	38	69	24	74	37	47	03

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 18th August 1914 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

The Government of India's sanction has been given to the grant of Rs. 39,000 to the Allahabad Municipality in connection with the construction of the new Municipal offices.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 20.

The monsoon has been more active in Gujarat and South Rajputana and less active in the Punjab and United Provinces. The temperature is generally normal.

The rainfall has been barely general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, west coast of the Peninsula, Mysore and Madras Deccan; local in Assam, Bihar, West United Provinces, East Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India west, South-West Madras and North Madras Coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, East United Provinces, Central Provinces and South Hyderabad.

The principal amounts are:—Port Blair, Mergui one inch; Tavoy four; Moulmein one and half; Akyab five; Silvhar one and a half; Mymensingh one; Jalpaiguri two; Chaibassa one and a half; Daltonganj two; Darbhanga and Bareilly one; Jodhpur three; Mount Abu one and a half; Ahmedabad one; Deesa and Pachmarhi two; Ratnagiri and Karwar one and a half; Marmagoa, Chitaldrug and Mercara one; Mangalore two; Cuddalore one; Bellary one and a half and Masulipatam two.

Forcast:—Decrease in rainfall in Gujarat, increase in United Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instruments, ascertain the trrors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 20th August 914 was 29"95; inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial of aneriod for the height of the farometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer rtading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading gven above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay 20th August.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ...	29.720	inches.
Temperature of Air ...	80.7	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	78.0	,,
Dew Point ...	77.0	,,
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.886	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10) ...	7.6	,,
Maximum temperature of Air ...	83.7	,,
Minimum do. do. ...	78.0	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	WSW,W.	
Movement of Wind do. ...	168	miles.
Fall of Rain ...	0.42	inches
Total fall during month ...	10.17	,,
Do. do. year ...	58.13	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th ...	0.11	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of week	Day of month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Days of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill
	Aug.	h. m	ft. in	Aug.	h. m	ft. in
TH	20	m 10 50	27 11	20	m 3 54	16 2
		10 39a	26 5		4 52a	18 7
F	21	m 11 25	28 8	21	m 4 37	15 7
		11 24a	27 5		5 27a	17 6
S	22	m 0 0a	29 2	22	m 5 18	15 2
					6 2a	16 6
Sun	23	m 0 9	28 2	23	5 59a	15 4
		0 35a	29 4		6 38a	15 2
M	24	m 0 53	28 6	24	m 6 41	15 9
		1 11a	29 1		7 15a	15 8
TU	25	m 1 37	28 6	25	m 7 24	16 7
		1 48a	29 1		7 54a	15 3
W	26	m 2 24	28 0	26	m 8 8	17 9
		2 26a	27		8 37a	15 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 20 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 7h. 4m.
,, 21 (Friday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h. 3m.
,, 22 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h. 3m.
,, 23 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,, 24 (Monday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,, 25 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h. 0m
,, 26 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 23m	,, 6h. 59m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, August 21st, 5h 26-5m. p.m. Perigee, 24th, 0-0h, p.m.: First Quarter 28th, 10h, 22-5m. a.m.: Full Moon Sept. 4th, 7h 31-2m p.m.: Apogee, 9th, 9-21h, a.m.: Last Quarte 12th, 11h. 18-3m. p m.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH STATISTICS.

The statistics of mortality for the week ended on Saturday last do not disclose any improvement worth mentioning in the general condition of the health of the city. There were 8 fatal cases of plague last week as against 11 in the week previous, 2 cases of small-pox as against 3, and 22 cases of of cholera as against 27. The total mortality last week was 607, or four less than that of the week before. In the corresponding week of 1913, there were 558 deaths, while the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years, 1909 to 1913, was 638. During the week under notice, malaria accounted for 4 deaths, fever of all other kinds 46, diarrhœa 55, dysentry 34, debility 49, old age 26, tubercular diseases 4, pthisis 28, other diseases of the respiratory system 187, diseases of the digestice system 28, and diseases of the nervous system 25. There was one case of drowning. There were also 2 cases of premature birth and 35 of still-birth. According to the age classification 176 died under 1 year, 76 were from 1 to 5 years old, and 355 were above five years. Among the deceased these were 24 Jains, 12 Brahmans, 3 Lingayats, 7 Bhatias, 266 Hindus of other castes, 83 Hindus of low caste, 141 Mussalmans, 30 Parsis, 1 Jew, 32 Native Christians, 3 Eurasians, and 5 Europeans. There were 371 births in the week under notice.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 20th.

SS Bleamoor	Blakey	Calcutta Aug. 2
SS Elephanta	Coope	Rangoon Aug. 18
SS Bharein	Bonnet	Jeddah Aug. 3

DEPARTURES.

August 20th.

S. S. Okhla	Maples	Colombo.
S. S. Dumbea	Antran	Noumea via Colombo.
S. S. Grique	Crone	Hull & Middlesborough.

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday.

S.S. Java Maru	Fuchigami	Kobe etc.
S.S. Ozarda	Hodgson	Calcutta
S.S. Palitana	Knipple	Persian Gulf v/a Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Mombassa	for Glasgow etc.

S.S. Bleamoor:—The steamer Bleamoor, 2,403 tons, Captain A. Blakey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 2, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Elephanta:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Elephanta, 2,694 tons, Captain R. H. Coope, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on August 13, with bollast.

S.S. Bahrein:—The Arab Steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain P. Bonnet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, which port she had left on August 3, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S.S. Java Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Java Maru, 2,874 tons, Captain D. Fuchigami, will sail to-day for Kobe, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Ozarda:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ozarda, 3,037 tons, Captain H. C. Hodgson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, etc., with a general cargo.

S.S. Palitana:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palitana, 1,933 tons, Captain H W. A. Knipple, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and passenger.

S.S. Oriental:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental left Hongkong on Thursday, the 20th instant.

S.S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, Homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 19th instant.

S.S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Colombo for Singapore on the 19th instant.

S.S. Colombo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Colombo Maru left Kobe, for Hongkong via Moji on the 18th instant.

S.S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru, Homeward bound, arrived at Kobe on the 19th instant.

Thursday, August 20th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
C & R.	Chakrata	Macfadyen	M. M. & Co
D & E	African	Dakers	W. & A. G. & Co
F	Clan Macdonold	Swethward	J. F. & Co
K	Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
M	Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Elysia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
4	Java Maru	Fuchigama	N. Y. K
5	Roma	Andrew	Rubatteno Line
6	Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
7	Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
9	Wartburn	Krull	Dock Manager
10 & 11	Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co
12 & 13	India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
16	Barala	Holyoake	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2	Sumatra	Brewis	A. S. N. & Co
3.	Taiyabi	Kass .... R. E. Colin	& Co
4	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
5	Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
6	Baura	Chidley	M. M. & Co
6	Nurani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
7	Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
8	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G &Co
8	Barpeta	Mineth	M. M. & Co
10	Teesta	Willis	M. M. & Co
11	Bangala	Cone	M.M.& Co
14	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
16	Edawana	Walker	M. M. & Co
17	Bharata	MacDonald	M. R. &Co

H. W. P. D.

Satrunji	Ebram	
Netravata	Fakira	Bo. S N Co Ld.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

A. D. OFFSIDE No. 2

Sangola	Milne	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Angus	Lavzell	A. Y. & Co
Bahadur	Dudley	T. M. & Co
Bleamoor	Blakey	H. M. Socstri.
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.
City of Sparta	McKeller	K. N. & Co
Clan Farquhar	Wadge	J. F. & Co
Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. F. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Elephanta	Cope	M. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Hindu	Tucker	W. M. & Co.
Karadeniz	Mourad	M M & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M M & Co
Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
Meteor	Remmerseen	W. & A. G & Co
Netherlee	Bery	W. & A. G. & Co
Ozarda	Mils	M. M. & Co
Rheinfels	Welksmann	W. & A. G. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. B. P & Co
Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
Scottish Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. G. & Co
Umona	Rivers	W. & A. G. & Co
Vanura	Bova	J. F. & Co
Virawa	Smith	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 20.

FOR GARSTON.

CLAN MACLACHLAN (s) 3,700 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

UMONA (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

STEENBERGEN (s) 2,000 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas and Co.

INDIA (s) 1¾ cwts. ivory, A. Ladak.

FOR DUNKIRK.

GRAMSBERGEN (s) 2,000 cwts. linseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.; 8,001 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR GENOA.

ROMA (s) 528 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

ROMA (s) 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

ROMA (s) 6,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

MOMBASSA (s) 22,000 cwts. cotton seed, 2,970 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

JAVA MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

PENANG MARU (s) 615 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

JAVA MARU (s) 16 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

PENANG MARU (s) 46 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

DEVANHA (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

PENANG MARU (s) 875 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS

S. S. Bleamoor from Calcutta, Agents M. M. Shirazee.—5,500 tons coal.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, 19th August.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..5⅛ nominal.
Interest day to day loans	.. 3¾%

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 19th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	1,800
,, ,, imports	4,000
Mid Americans	..6.20ungd

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M G.	3.55
F. G. ,, ,, ...	3.65
Fine ,, ,, ...	3.80
Good M. G. Oomra	4.40
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.70
Good Broach	5.30
F. G. ,, ...	5.45
Fine ,, ...	5.60

SEED,

London August 18.

Cottonseed £ 7-15-0 August Hull.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

Bombay 19th August.

Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492 lbs. ex-ship .. .. Unquotedness
,, Months .. ..
,, Name of Ports .. .. ..
,, Whether Buyers or Sellers etc ..
TONE:—
Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I F..
,, Months .. ..
,, Name of Ports .. .. ..
,, Whether Buyers or sellers, etc .. 39/9
TONE:—
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs.
C.I.F. .. .. Aug.-Sept.
,, Months .. .. Hull.
,, Name of Ports .. .. Afloat
,, Whether Buyers or sellers, etc..
TONE:—
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs
C.I.F. .. .. Unquoted.
,, Months .. ..
,, Name of Ports .. .. ..
,, Whether Buyers or Sellers etc. ..
TONE:—
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom ..

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Spot 3 Aug. Sept. Buyers.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ..	34
,, ,, Mutton ..	36/9

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Amount bullion paid into the Bank of England	..£ 266,000
Bar Silver Spot ..	26½

COUNCIL BILLS.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 5,00,000

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, 20th August.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks*
2 parcels silver	20	London	Hong-Kong.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	1,085 Bales
Wheat	7,977 Cwts.
Linseed	3,486 ,,
Rape, Rai. etc.	77 ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil. ,,
Poppyseed	Nil. ,,
Groundnuts	120 ,,
Castorseed	1,121 ,,
Rice	3,316 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil, ,,
Cotton seed	2,875 ,,
Mowraseed	332 ,,
Gram	2,706 ,,
Jowar	267 ,,
Maize	Nil. ,,
Barley	235 ,,

EXCHANGE.

Banks are not keen sellers, but rates are still unchanged. There is little doing.

We quote:—

Bank's selling:—	
T. T. ready	1s. /3d. 13/16
D. D. mail	1s. /3d. 15/16 to 7/8
T. T. forward	*Nil.*
Bank's buying:—	
Private D. D. ready	1s. /4d. 1/8
Credit 3 m./s.	1/4 3/8
60 d./s. Japan	149 (with war risk covered.)

BULLION.

Spot bar silver in London declined to 26¼. In the local market ready bars are selling at about 77-8. Bar gold is slightly easier.

We quote:—

English bar gold	Rs. 25-1-0
Australian bar gold	Rs. 25-1-0
Sovereigns (dragon)	Rs. 15-0-0
Ready bar silver (cum duty) ...	Rs. 77-8-0

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

Both the Government Paper and the Share Market remained closed to-day. Deliberations and discussion are on foot as to how to settle the August Settlement which is already over due.

MONEY.

The Bank of Bombay has to-day increased its rate by one per cent, and it now stands at 6 per cent.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 93 lakhs down, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 12 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 18th August, 1914.

G. I. P. Railway	16*	18,854
B. B. & C. I. Railway	20	23,914

*Boxes and Bars.

COTTON.

The following private cable was received yesterday by *Messrs. Weld & Co*:—(New York):—"Crop conditions generally satisfactory. Some improvement in prospects."

For forward business the rates quoted this morning were Rs. 223 for good Broach and Rs. 153 for fully good Bengal, but later in the day prices had declined to Rs. 220 and Rs. 149 respectively. The market is very irregular and only a small business is being done in the bazaar. We give below the closing rates which are more or less nominal.

The market for ready cotton is closed.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Good Broach ..... Rs. 220 March
Fully good Bengal .....Rs. 149 January
Fine Bengal .....Rs. 159 January.
Fine Khamgaon Akola ...Rs. 178 January.
Fine Khandeish .....Rs. 168 January.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The markets have reopened but business is slack and rates are more or less nominal.

Linseed:—
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8-0 B. T
September ..... Rs. 7-15-0 R. T.
May ..... Rs. 8-12-6 R.T.

Rapeseed:—
We quote:—
Brown Delhi May Rs. 7-14-0 R.T.

Wheat:—
White Delhi May Rs. 5-8-6 R.T.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, 20th August.*)

Mr. A. F. Chinoy, LL.B., to act as Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits during the absence on leave of Mr. E. J. Davar, LL.B.

Lieut. W. L. Reid, 2nd Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieutenant J. P. Wylie, relieved.

Mr. Hamid Mojzudin Abdul Ali, I.C.S., on return from leave, to the Assistant Collector, Kaira, Mr. C. D. Kavi reverting.

Mr. S. H. Coverton, I.C.S., to be Assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the revision settlements of the Digri and Jamesabad talukas, the Jamrao area in the Mirpur Khas taluka and the Hiral tract of the Pithoro taluka in the Thar and Parkar district and the Jamrao area in the Sinjhoro taluka in the Nawabshah district, for a period of six months with effect from the date of his return to duty.

The Rev. G. F. Harvey to be Supernumerary Chaplain at the Cathedral.

Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Chief Inspector of Factories, and Mr. A. H. Fell, R.N.R., Chief Inspector of Smoke Nuisances, to be additional members of the Board of Examiners in Bombay under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891.

Lieut. E. D. Metcalfe, 3rd Skinner's Horse, has been appointed Adjutant of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th August 1914, vice Captain A. H. M. Wilson, vacated.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Bhikhaji Edalji Ghasvala, L.M. & S., Acting Chemical Analyser for Sind and Health Officer of the Port of Karachi, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the date of relief.

On return from leave Lieut. F. H. E. Townshend, R.E., Assistant Engineer is posted to Sind.

Mr. Dhan Raj Sawliney, Acting Executive Engineer, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st September 1914.

Mr. A. B. Tims, B.Sc., Assistant Engineer is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Central Hyderabad Canals, District, during the absence of Mr. Sawhney on privilege leave.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., to be President of the Bhusaval Municipality vice Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. Rajaram Ramchandra Karnik to be President of the Shahada West Khandesh, Municipality vice Mr. Shankar Deorav Kshirsagar, resigned.

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of the season and crop reports of the various districts of the Presidency for the week ending 18th August, was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

There was moderately good rain during the week throughout the Presidency. More rain is still however necessary in the Cutch State and two talukas of the Sholapur district. Sowing and transplantation were nearing completion in some parts of the Presidency. Seedlings are thriving except for slight damage by excessive rain in two talukas of Belgaum. The supply of fodder was in adequate in three talukas of Karachi, two talukas of Larkana, owing to floods, and two talukas of Poona. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition, but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar. Supply of drinking water was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was inadequate in Satara. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in the Konkan and the Deccan and are generally steady elsewhere. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	30 to 46
Gujarat	24 to 45
Deccan	25 to 41
Karnatak	26 to

FIRST FRUITS OF CRISIS.

SUICIDE OF BANKERS IN GERMANY.

FOOD PANIC AND RUSH TO THE BANKS.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" and Leader" wired as follows on July 30th:—

The list of catastrophes which these terrible days are bound to bring opens to-day with three suicides. In consequence of his losses which in the first three days of the crisis amounted to £13,000, Herr Eugen Bieber, a well-known Potsdam banker, committed suicide with his wife during the night.

Another well-known banker, Herr August Saal, of Weimar, whose bank is well-known and trusted throughout Thuringia, committed suicide also last night. To-day his bank is closed. About a dozen jobbers and small private bankers were suspended to-day, but the only grave failure was the Norddeutsche Handelsbank, of Geestemuende. Unfortunately others are sure to follow suit, as the settlement will prove disastrous.

The Imperial Bank Commission meets to-morrow to decide upon the raising of the bank rate, and a council of great banks is sitting virtually in permanence. To-day the council sent out summary injunctions to its branches to discontinue payment in gold beyond 10 per cent. of the drawings, and in no case more than £50 in gold. The managers were also instructed to take precautions against customers shutting up gold in safe deposits.

GOLD WANTED FOR NOTES.

Long queues waited outside the Imperial Bank to-day demanding gold for banknotes. In many cases it was necessary to wait from two to three hours before their turn came, but at the present moment the gold reserve is very strong, and is believed to be adequate for all emergencies. The Reichsbank to-day was selling London cheques in large quantities.

Already the price of provisions is beginning to rise, especially on the frontiers. There is considerable anxiety regarding the corn and flour supply, but as Germany has not yet begun her annual exportation of food cereals, especially rye, she is not considered to be in a disadvantageous position. At Saarbruecken and elsewhere near the Western frontier there is a run on all provision stores, customers in wild anxiety seeking to purchase stores of flour, dried peas, potatoes, etc. Dealers were soon sold out, the goods being literally torn from their hands. Salt has already run up to fivepence per pound.

FOOD PANIC ON FRONTIER.

Along the western frontier the panic rose to its ultermost, as the military guards began to be posted to command the bridges. As I informed you yesterday, the large German towns have already begun attempts to secure stores of provisions. Breslau Town Council voted £250 000 yesterday for this purpose, and Berlin has been buying huge quantities of flour and cereals, such as could be brought into the city in a few days by water. The city of Berlin requires about 14,000 sacks of flour (rye and wheat) per day, whilst at the moment there are not more than 180 000 sacks in the city, and during mobilisation it would be difficult, if not impossible, to bring in more, as all the lines will be immediately occupied by troops.

In a recent calculation by Professor Ballod it was estimated that industrial Germany would be faced by famine prices within a few weeks, whilst within a year the consumption of meat and milk will have to be reduced 80 per cent.

Shortly after one p.m. to-day the "Lokalanzeiger" published a special edition in the city announcing that mobilisation orders had been signed. The result was a panic. A wild rush took place wherever the extras were seen (they are distributed gratis in Berlin, not sold), officers dashed home to make their last arrangements, and shopkeepers hastily closed their shops.

A few minutes later the same paper dashed out its extras in thousands announcing that the statement in its previous issue was an extraordinary blunder. Probably the explanation was that same specials ready printed for an emergency which might be expected any hour were distributed, either by the wilful malice of somebody or by some blunder.

It is only fair to state that in Rhineland another Catholic paper also distributed an extra stating that mobilisation had been ordered. An official denial was shortly afterwards furnished by the Wilhelmstrasse, but this amazing attempt—if such it was—to perpetrate one more colossal Koepenick hoax on the whole city will be for historians, one of the most curious incidents in these days of unexampled tension.

A SOCIALIST APPEAL.

To-day the Socialist journal "Vorwarts" makes an appeal to the Kaiser, "as a true friend of peace," to do his best to prevent the catastrophe of international war. The significance of this lies in the fact, admitted even by Socialists, that when once the die is cast there is nothing more for any German to do save obey orders.

Another Council was summoned at nine o'clock this morning, and was sitting at noon.

Late this afternoon a report was current that Austria had offered binding guarantees that she would not attempt to occupy permanently any portion of Servia, but confirmation of this could not be obtained, and at the time of writing it was felt that the situation was virtually hopeless.

NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

The evening editions of the "Deutsche Nachrichten." "Deutsche Warte," and "Deutsche Zeitung" were confiscated by the police, inasmuch as they contain the announcement of the mobilisation of the 5th and 17th Army Corps.

TEXT OF REPLY.

WHAT SERVIA UNDERTOOK TO PERFORM.

Servia's reply to the Austrian Note published in the French Press stated that the Government was prepared to publish both in the "Official Gazette" and as an army order a declaration in the sense demanded by Austria, and would be ready to take the following measures:

To introduce in Parliament a Press law severely punishing all utterances having a tendency directed against the territorial integrity of the Dual Monarchy, and in general inimical to the latter;

To introduce a change in the constitution permitting the confiscation of utteranees of the above-mentioned kind.

To dissolve the "Narodna Obrana" and similar organisations, in spite of the fact that the Austrian Note has furnished no proof of their guilt.

To eliminate from public schools all that is inimical to Austria-Hungary when the latter furnishes the necessary proofs of such a propaganda.

To dismiss from the Army those officers whose guilt will be established by a judicial inquiry, for which purpose the government of the Dual Monarchy shall furnish the names and facts of these officers. The Government will only admit the co-operation of Austria-Hungary in this matter in so far as is compatible with international law and criminal procedure, as well as with good neighbourly relations.

The Servian Government will open an inquiry against those suspected of guilt in connection with the Sarajevo murders, but cannot accept the co-operation of Austria-Hungary, as that would be a violation of the Constitution and of criminal procedure. It can only communicate to the Dual Monarchy the results of the inquiry. Major Tankovitch, accused of organising the murders, was arrested on the very evening of the presentation of the Austro-Hungarian Note, and wants to know the proofs of his guilt with a view to further inquiry. As for Ciganovitch, the other suspect, he can no longer be found in Servia.

The Government will give satisfaction in the matter of smuggling arms across the frontier and will punish certain Customs officers, charged with complicity, after an inquiry.

The Government undertakes to explain the incriminating utterances of high officials, both in Servia and abroad, after the murders, provided Austria-Hungary furnishes their text, and proves that they were really made by those officials.

Any disputed point, covered by the present reply or likely to arise in the future, the Government is prepared to hand over to the arbitration of the Hague Tribunal or of the Powers who took part in the drawing-up of the declaration of March 31, 1909.

AUSTRIAN VESSEL FIRED AT

EXCITING INCIDENT OUTSIDE COLOMBO HARBOUR.

There was an exciting incident outside the Colombo harbour on last Thursday evening. An Austrian vessel was among the vessels lying at anchor outside. It appears this vessel was noticed leaving her moorings soon after the declaration of war between England and Austria was made known. Accordingly, the Rockhouse Battery opened fire on her and the shot just missed the bow of the vessel. The ship immediately came to a standstill. It now appears that the vessel made no attempt to run away, but that she broke from her moorings owing to the unsettled state of the weather outside the port and that was the reason why she was noticed moving There were in all four vessels noticed lying at anchor outside the port. Two were opposite the Rockhouse Battery and the other two far behind. One of these was the German liner "Australia," a prize vessel, which has a cargo including explosives.

GERMAN SUBJECTS IN CEYLON.

The Ceyon Government "Gazette" notifies that German subjects resident within the Colony are authorized to trade for the purpose of disposing of their present stocks and of fulfilling their existing engagements.

British subjects are authorized to pay to German subjects resident in Ceylon such amounts as may be due to such German subjects.

TRAIL OF THE MOTOR.

STRIKING STATISTICS OF TWO YEARS' FATALITIES.

Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary, in a written reply to Mr. Chiozza Money (L., Northants, E.), who asked how many people were killed by motor-cars and motor-cycle accidents in the United Kingdom in 1913 or 1912, has given the following figures:—

	1912.	1913.
Motor omnibuses	199	226
Tramcars mechanically propelled	135	178
Other mechanically propelled vehicles	751	971
	1,085	1,375

Replying to Mr. Kellaway (L. Bedford) yesterday, the Home Secretary stated that the number of traffic facilities in the Metropolitan Police area during the six months ended June was as follows:

55 persons were killed by horse vehicles, 55 by motor-omnibuses, 15 by tramcars, 19 by motor-cabs, 45 by private motor-cars, 35 by commercial motor vehicles, 14 by motor-cycles, and 4 by other cycles—a total of 242.

'GREAT ILLUSION' OF WAR.

SOBERING EFFECT ON THE NATIONS.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. NORMAN ANGELE

"And now what happens to Norman Angell's theories?" has been a question heard not infrequently during the last few days, sufficiently frequently, at any rate, to make it worth while to refer the query to Mr. Norman Angell himself.

A "Daily News" representative who called on the author of "The Great Illusion," found him little concerned as to the fate of the theories under discussion, his only anxiety being that those who criticised them should understand what they were.

His hope lay, he pointed out, in an educational demonstration of the futility of war, and he believed that that conviction was not only spreading but having practical effects. It was absurd to point to exhibitions of war-fever as a proof of the hopelessness of his campaign—which as yet had not five years of history behind it. A growing realisation of the necessary futility of the whole thing, in so far as the best interests of the people are concerned, had certainly had a sobering effect on the great nations in the crisis of the last year or two, and might yet act effectively in this crisis.

FUTILITY.

"I have never claimed," he said, "that material interest made war impossible. What I do say is that it makes it futile. To hold that view does not mean the adoption of a sordid outlook. The men who went into the Thirty Years' War thought honestly they were fighting for the most important thing men could fight about—their religion. When it was over European statesmen as a whole agreed that unless they could keep military force out of religious matters civilisation would go to pieces. The recognition of this fact did not make those who saw it ignoble or necessarily less religious than those who wanted to go on fighting.

"So, to-day, if we can realise that a universal European war, fought out on the scale on which the Balkan peoples fought out their differences, will shatter our civilisation, the recognition of that fact is certainly not going to take anything of value from the character of the modern European. The statesman who refrains from war for such reasons is not thinking of his pocket, and is not asking his people to think of their pockets. He is asking them so to act that their country shall preserve all the best that it has inherited from its past efforts."

A PSYCHOLOGICAL LAPSE.

Questioned as to the confusion into which the Bourses of the world have already been thrown, Mr. Angell pointed out that the present lapse was purely psychological, due to an anticipatory fear of developments not yet realised. For that reason there might be a temporary recovery, and the real dislocation take place more slowly.

"Moreover," he added, "it is conceivable that if the Powers agreed to observe contracts and to hinder commerce no more than was necessary you might maintain a precarious stability without any catastrophic collapse. I have never maintained that Bourse panics must be so severe as to paralyse national life. On the other hand, if the victor in a great war presses to the full extent his powers in the direction of destruction, confiscation and the imposition of heavy indemnities, his action will recoil on him with little less force than the blow he deals his opponent.

"Bound together as the Powers are by their financial ties, it will make little difference, commercial or financial, whether a given Power emerges victorious or vanquished.

"Two more consequences follow," Mr. Angell concluded. "If anybody benefits it will be the international financiers of the less scrupulous order, and quite certainly the piper will inevitably be paid by the people as a whole."

DANCING THE TANGO OF HYMN TUNES.

AUTHORITIES DEFIED ON THE SANDS OF ATLANTIC CITY.

The authorities at Atlantic City, the Brighton of News Jersey, are in despair over the refusal of fashionable bathers to observe the Sabbath, and are now trying to devise some method of stopping impromptu dances on the sands on Sunday.

The mere fact that dancing on Sunday was forbidden did not deter bathers from executing the Tango, the Boston, and other much criticised steps, to the music of the municipal bands, and orders were given last week-end that only hymn tunes and other suitable music should be played on the Sabbath.

The officials now confess their failure for last Sunday dancers evolved a number of new steps which went very well to the accompaniment of "Rock of Ages," "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Abide with Me," to the great scandal of churchgoers taking an airing before attending evening service.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

TREASURY NOTIFICATION.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Controller of Currency:—A notice is being issued to-day simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to the effect that the Government of India are prepared to issue bills of exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for sale on Thursday, the 27th August, 1914, up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the condition that the amounts of bills or telegraphic transfers issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and that no single bill or telegraphic transfers will be issued for less than £10,000. The rate for bills will be 1s. 3 29/32d. the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers 1s. 3 27/32d. the rupee. Applications for bills or telegraphic transfers should be addressed to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and should reach him as regards Calcutta tenders not later than 12 noon, Standard time, on Thursday, the 27th August, 1914, and as regards Bombay and Madras tenders not later than 1-30 p.m., Standard time, on the same day.

MARRIED LIFE OF TEN WEEKS.

PEER'S SON DESERTED BY GERMAN BRIDE.

A remarkable story of the separation of the Hon. John Power Bertram Ogilvy Mitford, son of Lord Redesdale, from his wife, a young and wealthy German lady, after only ten weeks of married life, was told in a King's Bench Divisional Court on July 29th, during the hearing of an application on behalf of Mr. Mitford for a rule nisi for a criminal information against Mr. West F. de Wend Fenton, the editor of the "Sporting Times," in respect of an alleged libel, writes the "Daily News" and "Leader."

Mr. Rawlinson, K.C., appearing for Mr. Mitford, said his client had been charged in the "Sporting Times" with being guilty of unnatural habits. In January of this year Mr. Mitford, who was 22 years of age, was married at Berlin to Fraulein Von Friedlander-Fuld, a lady of 22 years, and the daughter of Herr Fritz Von Friedlander-Fuld, a gentleman of high social position and great wealth.

The wedding was a great affair, details about it being published in newspapers all over the world, said counsel. For the first ten weeks of the married life the couple were very happy, and then the wife thought it necessary to leave her husband. She went into a nursing home for a month in order to make up her mind as to the future.

"FULL OF AFFECTION FOR ME."

Mr. Mitford had put in an affidavit which stated: We were perfectly happy, and no differences of any kind arose between us. We returned after our honeymoon to Berlin, and we lived there, when, on May 1, or thereabouts, my wife became unwell, and went to a sanatorium at Baden Baden.

I visited her there, and on the second occasion she, to my surprise suddenly informed me that she had not been happy with me, that she probably intended to leave me, we were not suited to such other, but she desired a month to think over the position, when she would give me her final decision upon whether she would continue to live with me as my wife.

At the end of about a month my wife informed me that she would decline further to live with me. I was greatly grieved at this. I could not understand her determination. I begged her to reconsider it. But although she appeared to be—and I believe was—full of affection for me, she declined, until some further interval had elapsed, to live with me.

WIFE'S LETTER TO LADY REDESDALE.

Counsel said he would read a letter from the wife to Lady Redesdale, which would at once show that any suggestion such as that made in the alleged libel, which was probably the outcome of rumours circulated in Berlin and other places, had absolute not an atom of foundation. The letter ran:

Dearest Mother of Jack,—It is to-day more than ever that I send these lines to Jack's mother, to you to whom he has come in his grief. He will tell you how it all came, but what he cannot say himself is that he has always been his dear self, and has never knowingly given me pain. We are going through a very serious crisis, but have both got faith that we shall do for the best. My heart aches at the very thought of the sad hours my poor Jack will have to pass through, but it is so true to say that one cannot hurt another soul without hurting one's own.

He has gone back to his home and there, if you all understand, that he has never wronged anyone, but that our ways led us apart. My friendship is his for ever very great and very high, and I pray that in your kind arms he may rest awhile and find strength. My thoughts have gone with him. I shall be very happy to hear from him, and from you, if you will give me the pleasure of a few lines, just to tell me how he is. My fond love, if you will accept it, after the pain I am giving your beloved son. Baby.

P. S.—I beg of Jack to keep all this very secret during the trial month. I talk to no one.

MR. MITFORD'S STRONG DENIAL.

On April 18, said counsel, there appeared in the "Sporting Times" two paragraphs. One of them was a distinctly libellous paragraph about somebody else. Underneath it was the libel complained of:

Gossip is busy with the names of another distinguished young couple. The wife comes of an enormously wealthy Continental family, and the wedding was quite an international festivity. Again, the cause of the trouble can hereby be hinted at, but it is as unnatural, though quite distinct from, the one alluded to in the previous paragraph.

Mr. Metford, in his affidavit, speaking of the allegation, said:—"There is not a particle of truth in it, and I submit that it is a gross libel upon me, and one which I am advised and believe, can be most speedily, and effectively stopped from further publicity by a 'criminal information for libel being filed against the editor of the "Sporting Times." I have consulted my parents in this matter. They approve of the action that I am taking."

Counsel said that he had affidavits from Lord Willoughby de Broke and Sir George Archibald Arthur. The first-named said he had read the libel in Berlin as referring to Mr. Mitford. Both gentlemen said they had always found Mr. Mitford to be a respectable and clean-living young man.

APPLICATION REFUSED.

Dismissing the application, the Lord Chief Justice said that such proceedings were now very unusual. In fact, it was a practice that had not been resorted to since 1884, in the case of "The King V. Labouchere." Then the Court, which was composed of five Judges, decided that such applications made by persons who did not hold public office must be dismissed.

In this case it was admitted that Mr. Mitford did not hold a public office. They dismissed the application because they thought the procedure should not be resorted to by private persons, however grave the libel on them was.

A VISIT TO OUIDA.

The following interesting story by Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt appears in "M. A. B.":—

We went, Cockerell and I, to call on Ouida at her villa at S. Alessio. Our driver did not know the house or understand who it was that we wanted to visit, but at last suggested, in answer to our questions, "The lady with the many dogs." "Oh, yes," we said, "the lady with the dogs!" And so, sure enough, it was. Arrived there, we found it to be a nice old villa, with trees and a high garden wall and an eighteenth-century iron gate, towards which, from inside, seven or eight dogs, poodles and non-descripts, came at us open-mouthed. The noise was deafening, and it was some time before we could make our ringing heard. At last the bell was answered by a portly man-cook in cap and apron, who after some delay, consequent on my sending in my card, admitted us. At the end of ten minutes we were shown into a front hall, and there found the lady of the house, seated at a small table (as one finds in the opening scene of a play)—a little old lady, dressed in white who rose to meet us and to reprove her dogs, who were yelping at us still in chorus. A mild report it was, nor did it save us from their caresses. The largest poodle placed his paws upon my knees, and another took my hat in his mouth. "They do not often bite," she explained, "except beggars."

We sat down and talked. I had been prepared, by the violence of some of her writings and what I had just heard of her, to find her somewhat loud and masculine; but she proved the reverse of this. In fact, Ouida is much more French than English; her father, she told us, was French, M Ramé, and her mother an Englishwoman. She is small-featured, soft, and distinguished, though she can never have been pretty, with a high forehead, rather prominent blue eyes, dulled and watery with age, almost white hair, and that milk-and-roses complexion which old people sometimes get, and which gives them a beatified look. It was difficult to understand her capable of such a malevolence as her Friendship. She can never, I think, have been a sensual woman or have inspired sensual affection, whatever passions she may display in her writings. Her conversation is good, intellectual, but not affected or the talk of a blue-stocking; it gives one the impression of a woman who has thought out her ideas and has the courage still of her opinions.

When at the end of a couple of hours we moved to go, she would have detained us and made us both promise to come again. She cannot go now to England on her dogs' account, for these monopolise her life. Altogether she is a somewhat pathetic figure, condemned to solitude, not by choice but by necessity, and regretting the cheerful society of Florence. The exile from it has, I fancy, been the work of her books, for she has had a bitter pen. "The world takes its revenge on us," she said, "for having despised it." We both left her with feelings of respect, almost of affection, certainly of sympathy.

THE MEDIÆVAL DINNER-TABLE.

It is very difficult to realise in these days of refinement and of comparative luxury, even in the homes of the working classes, what the table appointmentts must have been in early English homes, writes Mr. F. W. Burgess in "M. A. B." Sometimes glowing accounts are given of the feasting of olden time; but, no doubt, many of the great occasions contrasted in their luxurious magnificence with the usual mode of living. They were, however, the days of feeding rather than of refinement in partaking of the sumptuous feast. The table appointments on such occasions were crude and simple, and they were altogether absent from the tables of the lower classes. It is difficult, indeed, to realise that the conditions under which people lived in mediaeval England, in the days when the baron and his followers assembled in the great hall, and with his chosen companions sat above the salt, satisfied men of wealth.

The primitive methods of serving up food and eating it, observed by the majority of people then, would be looked upon with disgust nowadays by every one. The table appointments were not only very few, but those which were used, like the knife and spoon, were often brought into the feasting hall by those who were to use them. The polished oaken board was often laden with rough and readily prepared dishes, the result of some fortunate expedition or of a prosperous hunt. The knife was the chief implement used until comparatively recent days, for forks are quite a modern innovation.

CUTLERY: KNIVES, FORKS, AND SPOONS.

The term "cutlery," derived from *coutellerie*, the French for cutlery, had been evolved from *culter*, the Latin for knife. Primarily it referred to cutting instruments, and especially to knives, but in a general way, when speaking of table cutlery, spoons, and forks may appropriately be included. Early records referring to cutlery indiscriminately use the terms knives and swords; indeed, the arms granted to the London Cutlers' Company in the sixteenth year of the reign of Edward IV. are two swords crossed; later, a crest, consisting of an elephant bearing a castle, was added, Homer tells us of knives carried at the girdle in his day, and describes them as of triangular form. The Anglo-Saxons and the Normans carried about with them met-soex or eating knives, but it was not until the end of the fifteenth century that knives were used at table, other than those which were carried at the girdle, every man using his own cutlery. In England, Sheffield was early noted for the manufacture of knives, for Chaucer tells us, "A Scheffield thwitel bare he in his hose." Another form of spelling the word which denoted knife was troytel, and from these terms is derived "whittle." The I, after whom it was named, the original term being Jacques-te-leg, these knives shutting into a groove or handle without spring or lock

THE GENTLE MARMOSET.

PECULIARITIES OF AMERICAN MONKEKS.

It is a curious zoological fact that the New World contains in its tropical forests two families of indubitable monkeys, entirely different from each other and from any of the monkeys and lemurs of the Old World, says "The Times." Even the fossil remains conform so completely to the type of the existing creatures that it seems almost as if the groups had been developed independently in the two continents from some extremely primitive type of mammal.

The marmoset (*Hapalidæ*) are the smallest of living primates, and their gentle manners and odd colouration and features have made them popular as pets. In size and habits they are more like squirrels than monkeys. They differ from most of the American monkeys in not having the tails prehensile, and from the familiar Old World monkeys in never having cheek pouches or naked callosities on the buttocks, and from all true monkeys in that the fingers and toes are provided with pointed claws instead of more or less flattened nails.

The marmosets at the Zoological Gardens are to be found in the new house attached to the Insect House. On any bright day, and sometimes even in bad weather in winter, they run out into the open, following visitors for offerings of fruit, or, if they are so fortunate as to meet with friends who know their real proclivities, for meal worms. There are to be seen at present examples of the oustiti (*Callithrix jacchus*) with dark fur, a black-and-white head, and very long tufts of white hair on the ears, the Pinche marmoset (*Leontocebus oedipus*) with a grey-brown body and dark, slightly ringed tail, and a huge cap of long white hairs, and of the lion or silky marmoset (*L. rosalia*) with very long and soft fur, light golden in colour and with a huge ruff or mane covering the head and neck.

The true American monkeys (*Cebidae*) resemble the Old World monkeys more closely, but while the apes and monkeys of Africa and Asia have 32 teeth, the *Cebidae* have 36 teeth, there being an extra premolar in each quarter of the jaws. None of them have check-pouches; any monkey seen to stuff a morsel into the side of its mouth is an Old World creature. Most of them use the prehensile tail as a grasping and swinging organ, an arrangement never found in the Old World monkeys. Lastly, the partition between the nostrils is very wide, so that the face has a different expression.

TAILS AND THUMBS

The capuchins are the most familiar of the group, and a number of them are placed in the large open air cage near the tunnel. They are rather heavily-built monkeys with arms, legs, and tail all of moderate length in proportion to the body. The tails are prehensile, but the under surface near the tip is hairy. The hair is rather coarse, straight, and long. The white-fronted capuchin (*Cebus albifrons*) has fur of a reddish-brown shade, with a great mantle of white covering the face, shoulders, and chest. The brown capuchin (*C. fatuellus*), the common monkey of Guiana, is dark brown with a broad spot of black on the crown of the head and a tinge of yellow on the shoulders. The woolly monkeys (*Lagothrix*), of which two very fine examples have just been acquired, are bulky animals with a dark and uniform coat of close, almost woolly fur. They have well-developed thumbs, but the most characteristic feature is a patch of smooth naked skin on the under-surface of the very long tail near the tip, which allows the creature to grasp branches with more precision.

The spider-monkeys, of which one example, the redfaced-spider monkey (*Ateles paniscus*), is in the new small mammal house, are slender and delicately built with very long limbs and a very long prehensile tail, naked at the tip. In the same compartment is a red-faced ouacaria (*Ouacaria rubicunda*), one of the oldest creatures in the Gardens. The hair on the body and limbs is of a bright red-chestnut colour and the almost naked face is brilliantly scarlet. The tail is extremely short and non-prehensile. No other American monkeys have degenerate tails of this kind, and it is striking that the reduction of the tail which occurs in many different Old World monkeys has also occurred in one group of American forms.

The squirrel monkeys (*Saimiris sciurea*), of which the Society at present has several examples, have long but non-prehensile tails. The heads are much elongated and flattened from side to side. The eyes are enormous and the expression is as gentle as the disposition, so that these animals are much favoured as pets.

PUNITIVE POLICE IMPOSED ON A VILLAGE.

Thursday's Bombay Government Gazette" notifies that weheras it appears ti his Excellency the Governor in Council that the conduct of the inhabitants of the village of Patnus in the Mangaon Taluka of the Kolaba District renders it expedient to employ additional police in the said village for a period of one year, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the employment in the local area of the village of additional police consisting of one head constable and three constables for a period of one year and to direct that the cost of such additional police amounting to Rs. 832-6-0 shall be defrayed wholly by a rate charged on the inhabitants of the said village.

Orders of the Secretary of State have been received in regard to the functions of Controller and Auditor-General and Controller of Currency.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, July 21.

Lady Willingdon's meeting of Bombay Ladies, re War, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

CHITRE.—At Santa Cruz, Yeshwanti, youngest daughter of Nanabhai Govind Chitre from convulsions.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Aug. 21.

1. Orderly N.C. Officer for the week ending 22nd instant.—Sergt. A. E. Baird.
2. There will be Recruits Drill on Church Gate Sands, weather permitting, every morning at 7-15 a.m.
3. There will be a combined drill with the the 33rd Cavalry to-day, Friday, the 21st instant. All members are requested to attend. Rendezvous Church Gate Sands 7-15 a.m. punctually. Dress.—Drill Order, Belts and Bandoliers.
4. The British Infantry Range at Colaba is available for practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 22nd instant from 4 p.m. All Recruits of the current season are requested to attend,

D. W. WILSON, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bo. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel, P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Aug. 21.

659. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows.—
Saturday 22nd Inst.—Any Company Class Firing.
Sunday 23rd Inst.—"G" Company Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

660. Parade.—"E" Company (Cyclist) will parade every Tuesday and Thursday each week (until further notice) at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt. Dress, Uniform Drill Order with caps.
II.—"E" Company (Cyclist) will parade every Sunday at 7 a.m. (until further notice) for ride-outs.

661. Parade.—"F" Company parades for the week.
Friday, Recruits at 6-30 p.m.
Sunday, N. C. O's. and Recruits at 8 a.m.

662. "C" Company Recruits parade every evening at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters until further orders.

663. Clothing.—It is notified for information that the Stores at Head-Quarters will be open for issues of clothing on Thursdays and Saturdays only from 6-30 to 8 p.m.

664. Parade.—All Buglers and Drummers will parade at Head-Quarters on Tuesday August 25th at 6 p.m.

665. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 7925 Motor Cy. G. Green, Motor Cycle Section No. 5448 Cy. W. J. Beane, "J" (Cyclist) Company.
No. 7926 Vol. H. Phibbs, No. 7927 Vol. G. Wittet, No. 7928 Vol. E. M. Duggan; "G" Coy.
No. 7929 Vol. C. H. Fitgerald, No. 7930 Vol. L. Leuba, No. 7931 Vol. V. F. Barker, No. 7932 Vol. D. M. Collins; "B" Coy.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Aug. 20.

249. Parades.—The E. E. Company will parade every Week-day evening (except Saturdays) at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. for Infantry drill and Rifle Exercises.
Dress:—Uniform and Caps.

250. Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies. All recruits of the Artillery Companies should parade at Headquarters on Weekday evening at 6-30 p.m. for Infantry drill.
Dress:—Uniform or Plain Clothes.

251. Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies parade on Saturday evening 22nd instant at Headquarters at 5-0 p.m. for Infantry drill and Rifle Exercises.
Dress:—Uniform and Caps.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies parade at Headquarters on Sunday Morning next at 8-0 a.m. for Company drill.
Dress:—Uniform and Helmets.
All members not on duty must attend these parades.

257. Parades.—It is proposed to hold a Gun drill parade for recruits at 10 a. m. on Sunday next 23rd instant at Mahaluxmi lasting about an hour, will members who can attend kindly give their names to the Sergt. Major at the office as soon as possible.

261. Strength.—The undermentioned having rejoined as Reservists are taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—
No. 1037 Gunner H. Greenwood to "B" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.
No. 302 Gunner J. L. McQuade to "D" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.

(Sd.) R. C. D. Graham, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

WARNING TO MARINERS.

The Port Officer informs that the Anchor buoy is out of position.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. K. Natrajan will conduct the weekly Divine Service in English, at the Local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on Sunday the 23rd inst. at 5-30 p. m.

THE LAW STUDENTS' UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Law Students' Union, Bombay, will be held at the Government Law School Library Hall on Saturday the 22nd Instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

ARYAN OCCULT INSTITUTE.

A free public lecture will be delivered on August 22 at 6 p.m. S. T. by Mr. Manilal A. Udani, M.A., L.L.B., on "Mental Strength." All are cordially invited to the Arya Mandal Hall, Ranchod Bhavan Buildings, Chowpati Post Office.

CUMOO JAFFER SULEMAN MUSAFARKHANA.

Since the 23rd July last, the day on which the Cumoo Jaffer Suleman Musafarkhana was opened by Mr. S. M. Edwardes I.C.S., C.V.O., President of Haj Committee, till to-day 780 Hajis have enjoyed its usage.

NADIAD MUNICIPALITY.

It is notified in Tuesday's "Bombay Government Gazette" that the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st April 1915, the Nadiad Municipality shall consist of eighteen councillors, inclusive of the President, of whom twelve shall be elected and the remainder nominated, and that of the nominated councillors three may be salaried servants of Government.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 15th August 1914:—Bombay City 8, Ahmedabad District 3, Surat District 16, Thana District 5, Nasik District 43, (for two weeks), Poona District 61, Satara District 7, Belgaum District 13, Kolaba District 3, Dharwar District 19, Bijapur District 1, Kathiawar Agency 36, Cutch State 7, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 50, Surat Agency 2, Total 264.

REPORTED THEFT.

Gulabrai Ramjidas, manager of the firm of Namraj Rambhagat, having their place of business on the second floor of the premises occupied by the branch of the Bombay Merchants' Bank in Shaikh Memon Street, has reported to the police that the *pedi* was entered some time during Tuesday night, and currency notes and gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 3,630 were stolen from two boxes, which were found forced open in room adjoining the office. Several other boxes and safes, containing larger ornaments, which were also in the room, were found untouched.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES VISIT THE HIGH COURT.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the High Court on Monday evening at 5 p.m. Their Excellencies, after their arrival, visited the Appellate Court in which the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Dinsha Davar were sitting and sat there for five minutes listening attentively to the arguments of counsel. They then visited the Second Appellate Court and the Original Side Court where the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod presided.

Their Excellencies later met the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court in the Judges' library.

REPORTED THEFT.

Bhicaji Sorabji, a Parsi, residing at Khetwadi, reports the theft of his 'bundi' which contained gold studs, a watch and chain, two gold coins etc., collectively valued at Rs. 454, and which, he says, he had left hanging in his room on Wednesday night.

GERMAN SENT TO CALCUTTA.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, who has been invested with magisterial powers, has ordered one Emil Rabel, a German, to be sent to Calcutta to take his trial there on a charge of having decamped with a cash box. It is alleged against Rabel that while the Austrian Lloyd steamer Moravia, on which he was employed as a steward, was at Calcutta last month, he disappeared with a cash box which he was in charge of. With the money he toured Southern India and subsequently Delhi, Lahore and other places in the north. After the money had been spent he came to Bombay and took shelter in the Strangers' Home. After the war had broken out he was among the Germans on parole in Bombay, who are required to report themselves to the Commissioner of Police every day. Inspector Favel lately found out that Rabel was wanted at Calcutta.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYM. VS. POONA GYM.

The two-days' match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Poona Gymkhana, which was to commence to-day, has been abandoned.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector E. Morris and Inspector Barodia of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged one Haji Mahomed Azamatullahkhan Hydetullakhan with cheating one Musaji Kadirbhoy in respect of Rs. 1,200. Mr. R. S. Pundit, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

Inspector Morris opening the case for the prosecution said that Musaji Kadirbhoy in December, 1906, gave evidence in a case before Mr. Justice Beaman, and a prosecution for perjury and forgery was sanctioned. A warrant was issued and Musaji left Bombay for Rampur. There one Nathookhan told him that he knew the accused who was his friend and who was a very sharp man, and who would do the work for him cheaply. The complainant then sent two of his men to Bombay, who saw the accused. The accused told them that Rs. 1,100 would be required for expenses. The complainant subsequently sent the amount to the accused through the two men. Some time later the accused told the men that he had paid Rs. 400 to the officials, Rs. 200 had been spent in miscellaneous expenses. He added that the complainant would have to come to Bombay, and that he would be discharged. The complainant then came to Bombay, when the accused told him he wanted Rs. 100 more for expenses which the complainant said he was unable to pay. The accused thereupon said he could do nothing in the matter and went away. The complainant went to Rampur, came back to Bombay and lodged the complaint.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence was that the accused admitted having received Rs. 1,100 for legal expenses. The complainant was a stranger to him. One Nathookhan came to him, spoke to him about the case against the complainant and asked him to see if anything could be done in the matter. The accused thereupon consulted a lawyer, who advised that the complainant should be brought to Bombay and surrendered to the Court. The complainant accordingly came to Bombay, when he and his relatives wanted the accused to give them an undertaking that the lawyer would positively get the complainant released on bail. They added that unless this guarantee was given the complainant was not prepared to see any money spent. The accused told them that according to his information the offences were not bailable, and no such guarantee could be given. The complainant thereupon demanded his money back. The accused told him he was quite prepared to return the money provided the receipt for the same which he and another had jointly passed were given back. The reply was that the receipt was with Nathookhan, who was at Rampur. The accused thereupon said he could not return the money unless the receipt was handed back. He had never represented to anybody that the money would be required to bribe officials, and he had given no bribes.

The complainant was then examined by Inspector Morris. Describing the interview he had with the accused, the complainant said that the accused came to see him in Bombay, this being the first interview between them. The accused told him not to have any fear about the previous case as he further said he had paid Rs. 500 and Rs. 400 to officials with whom he said he was on very friendly terms, and that he frequently sent presents of Rampur rice to one of them. He further told him that at the first hearing of the case he would be released on bail and would be discharged on the next occasion. He then asked for Rs. 100 which he said he wanted to pay counsel. The complainant expressed his inability to pay the amount, whereupon the accused said he would come in the evening, and in the meantime he asked him not to be seen outside. The accused came in a victoria to his place to take him to counsel's office. The complainant got into the victoria and they drove to Dhobi Talao, where they went to a place where they saw on the board a barrister's name. The accused told him to stand in a corner where nobody could see him and asked him if he had brought the Rs. 100. The complainant told him he had already informed him that he had no more money to spare, whereupon the accused appeared to be angry, saying he could do nothing without the money and then went into an Irani's shop. He asked his brother and one Sharifkhan to persuade the accused to take him to counsel. His brother returned alone and told him the accused had left with Sharifkhan, saying he could do nothing without the money. The complainant left for Rampur the next morning. Whilst there he got a letter from his brother, in consequence of which he came back to Bombay and went to the Criminal Investigation Department, where he surrendered himself in the other case, and made a complaint in the present case.

The further hearing was adjourned.

HORNBY VELLARD CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged T. C. W. Jones with conspiring with Price and Donoghue to commit an offence of impersonating Police Officers with a view to alleging a criminal offence against one J. M. Tabak to extort Rs. 700 from him for fear of punishment, and also with cheating and abetting in the extortion of money.

The complainant Jamsetji Merwanji Tabak gave evidence similar to that he had given in the case against Price and Donoghue. He described what happened at the Hornby Vellard, where, he said, while he and the accused were seated in a victoria, Price and Donoghue turned up, impersonated Police Officers and charged them with an offence. They then asked the complainant to square up the matter. Subsequently the complainant found out that Price and Donoghue were not employed in the Police Force. He reported the matter to the police and the accused, Price and Donoghue were arrested. He further said he went to the Hornby Vellard with the accused at the latter's suggestion.

Price and Donoghue were convicted at the Criminal Sessions and sentenced.

The further hearing was adjourned.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The German Incubus.

"The Madras Mail".—It is remarkable how Germany's attitude to Belgian defence changed after the Franco-Prussian War. In 1875, Major von Sommerfeldt urged on Belgium the necessity of fortifying the line of the River Meuse. "All that we ask of you," he said, " is to hold out on the Meuse for five days. Then your task is ended, the rest concerns us." A year later, von Moltke, first discouraged this very scheme, and spoke indifferently of it. It was this evident disinclination on the part of Germany to see Belgium strongly fortified, which was responsible for the planning and erecting of the fortifications round Liége and Namur, and helped to create a distrust and fear of German aims in Belgium. It is now quite clear that Belgium has had nothing to fear from France since the downfall of Napoleon III, and that the interests of the Third Republic are as strongly bound up with her independence as are those of Great Britain. In the present war, the Netherlands are not only the cockpit of Europe, but also the prize of victory. If Germany wins, she will annex both in fact whatever she may do in phrase. Besides this, she will crush France immediately and Great Britain soon afterwards, as soon, in fact, as her Fleet is ready. She will have attained to a hegemony of Western Europe as complete as that of the Roman Empire, and we have been warned that it will be *Væ victis* (Woe to the conquered). On the other hand, if the Allies are successful in this struggle for existence, the Low Countries will be saved. Germany will no doubt lose her French Provinces, and her power of aggression will be broken. But it is no part of the policy of the Allies to have a helpless Germany; their object is only so to curb Prussia that her hegemony of the German States shall no longer be a danger to the smaller countries which are her neighbours, and a perpetual menace to the peace of Europe. Pan-Germanic ideas must be stamped out, and Germany set free from the incubus of the Bismarck tradition.

The Basis of India's Loyalty.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.—Along with a large number of my educated countrymen, I have always believed that the advent of the English in India at that juncture was a providential arrangement, meant for the good of our country, meant to lift it from the condition into which it had, under the operation of inexorable laws of time, fallen, and to help it to raise itself again to a position of honour and glory. We have only to think of the condition of our country, as it is depicted in history, a hundred and fifty years ago, and to compare it with what we see to-day to find ample justification for this view, and to feel grateful to the power which under Providence has brought about the improvement and established the conditions of peaceful progress which we so deeply value to-day. We are not blind to the fact that there are many defects in the existing system of administration, that there are many grievances which require to be redressed. I belong to the school which has created and maintained a national organisation to labour sedulously and systematically, to point out those defects and grievances and to agitate constitutionally to get them removed, so that we may progress healthily as a nation and there may be increasing contentment and happiness among the people. There are some disadvantages inseparable from every foreign rule. But making allowance for that, I believe that no foreign nation that I can think of would have governed India better, than on the whole the British have done. It is also our settled conviction that our progress under British rule will be far greater in the future than it has been in the past, and that a day will come, distant though it be at present, when India will under the aegis of the British Crown, attain self-government such as the dominions of Canada and the other self-governoring colonies of Britain enjoy. Our loyalty to the British Throne rests therefore on reasoned and, enlightened self-interest, on the impregnable basis of patriotism.

The War and America's Opportunity.

"The New York Sun."—Anything resembling a general European war would seem likely to guarantee that the economic future will belong to the American continents, especially North American. The paralysis of European finance and commerce during any such upheaval and their subsequent prostration will leave the way clear for all nations whose energies have not been debilitated. It was in the Civil War that American shipping supremacy was lost. As a result of a European war it may be regained. Contributing influences to its recovery are provided by the facilities for commercial expansion which the Panama Canal and the approaching modernization of the banking system will supply. In more ways than one the folly of the warfare which Europe has long been threatening to commit, and at last seems determined to perpetrate, must spell opportunity for the United States. Among other things it is likely to provide a splendid opportunity to extricate the country from the debtor condition represented by large European holdings of American securities.

An Alarming Statement.

"The Bengalee".—The Executive Committee and members of the Calcutta University Institute gave an entertainment to Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee last Saturday evening apparently in recognition of his splendid services to the cause of high education in Bengal. Amongst those present at the function were Sir Gooroodas Banerjee, Dr. Rash Behary Ghose and the Hon. Dr. Deva Prosad Sarbadhicary. Sir Ashutosh took this opportunity to reply to his critics who accuse him of having looked more to surface than depth in dispensing high education. Sir Ashutosh observed, and very rightly too, that it was the duty of the examiner to test useful knowledge and not to lay a trap for the examinee. It is a curious idea with which the enemies of high education in this country seem to be obsessed that number and efficiency cannot go together. Be that as it may Sir Ashutosh let fall one remark in the course of his speech which is calculated to cause some alarm in the country. He warned his hearers that there was likely to be a great and protracted struggle for the maintenance of high education and he called upon the young men assembled to rally round the banner of the University. Sir Ashutosh is not a man to speak without the card, and he of course knew what he was about. The ominous future of high education which has cast its shadow before through his mouth is sure to fill the country with dismay. Nevertheless we believe that educated India will prove quite equal to that educational crisis, if any.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

With four turns, all of them excellent of their kind, and a series of well-varied pictures, the Gaiety Theatre is a place well worth visiting this week.

Of the new-comers one would give the first place to Russell Carr, the military ventriloquist. To see him sitting on the platform, calmly smoking a cigar, meantime the miniature Tommy Atkins on the table beside him is making funny remarks about things in general, one finds it difficult to believe that he is doing the talking. The sound comes from the mouth of the dummy figure, and there is never a movement to be observed on the ventriloquist's face. The talk is clever, too, and original, and the turn is one that should be seen.

The Malagas are old favourites in Bombay, and their turn has lost none of the "go" which made them so popular in this city a year ago. They are a talented pair of dancers who infuse into their dancing a good deal of the vigour and passion of their native Spain.

Miss Vera Rochdale is a charming singer, and a clever dancer. She has a sweet, if not particularly strong voice, and her singing was greatly appreciated. Then she did a step-dance,—in a slit-cum-hobble skirt too.—which so captivated the audience that she had to come on and do it again. The fashionable gown of the present day is not the ideal dress in which to perform a dance, but Miss Rochdale scored heavily despite the limitation.

Miss Addie Leigh, in a budget of new songs, and the Gaiety pictures, including several war films which though not exactly new roused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm, concluded a really interesting and amusing entertainment.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

COUNSEL'S DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 20.

The arguments in the Delhi Conspiracy Case were resumed to-day. Mr. Jugal Kishore addressed the Court at considerable length on behalf of Raghobar Sharma. Dina Nath had stated that Raghobar never talked sedition with Dina Nath. The latter professed to know all about the conspiracy and when he stated that Raghobar never talked about the conspiracy his statement was most important. Dina Nath had also said Raghobar Sharma was not to be trusted with anything but prescribed books, he would not, therefore, be trusted in any case in the secret society, so could not be held to be a conspirator.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Jugal Kishore was complimented by the Judge.

Mr. Norton then spoke in defence of Hanwant Sahai whose relations with Rash Behari, counsel pointed out, were quite innocent also the only evidence against him was that of a student who was called a liar by his own principal; his evidence was certainly not reliable.

The Court adjourned till Saturday.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENGAL, Aug. 20.

The Bank of Bengal rate is unchanged at five per cent. Cash stands at fifteen crores, eighty-nine lakhs.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following donations have been received:—

	Rs.
The Wadia Trustees	1,00,000
Sir Shapurji Broacha, Kt.	37,500
Sir Cowanji Jehangir, Bart.	37,500
H. H. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar	25,000
H. H. The Maharani of Bhavnagar	5,000
H. H. The Thakor Sahib of Gondal	25,000
H. H. The Thakor Sahib of Morvi	15,000
Sir Sassoon David, Bart	15,000
Sir Chinubhoy M. Ranchorlal, Bart.	15,000
Sir Dorab Tata, Kt.	15,000
Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart	15,000
Sir Chinubhao M. Ranchorlal, Kt.	15,000
Mathuradass Goculdass Esq.	15,000
H. H. The Nawab of Janjira	10,000
Ratan Tata Esq.	7,500
Sir Vasanji Tricumji, Kt.	7,500
Cassamally Jairazbhoy Esq.	7,500
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.	6,000
Bomanji Petit Esq.	5,000
Messrs. M. Goculdass & Co.	5,000
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar	4,500
The Hon. The Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott	3,000
R. D. Tata Esq.	3,000
Sheikh Jassim bin Mahamed Esq.	3,000
In Memory of the late Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, C.I.E.,	2,500
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldass, C.I.E., Vithaldass Samaldass Esq.	2,500
Raja of Dharampur	2,001
M. C. Petit Esq.	2,000
Tribhuvandass Vurjivandass Esq.	1,500
Pooranmall Gooljee Singhanee Esq.	1,500
Kengar Thoban Esq.	1,500
J. Sanders Slater Esq.	1,000
R. Barlow Esq.	1,000
Narandass Purshotumdass and Sons	1,000
Jamsetjee Ardeser Wadia Esq.	1,000
Bennett Coleman and Co.	1,000
W. A. Chambers Esq.	500
Messrs. Captain and Vaidya	500
S. S. Story Esq.	250
Prof. G. Anderson	100
V. Janson Esq.	100
B. H. Hewett Esq.	100
Messrs. Menesse and Co.	100
Kavasji Goolji Settna Esq.	100
J. S.	100
Native Piece Goods and Cotton Trade Associations (amounts will be acknowledged in detail later)	1,20,000
	Rs. 5,37,351

W. GRAHAM,
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Honorary Secretaries.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The following is the second list of donations to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund:—

Sir Robert Carlyle, Sir Harcourt Butler, Sir Syed Ali Imam and Sir William Meyer Rs. 750 each. Lady Carlyle Rs. 250, Mr. Ludovic Porter Rs. 600.

The Maharajah of Jodhpur has joined the Central Committee.

ALLAHABAD TELEGRAPH STAFF'S CONTRIBUTION.

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

A meeting of the Allahabad telegraph staff at which Mr. P. W. Mallik presided, raised Rs. 450 for the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

ANGLO-INDIAN LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 20.

At a meeting of the Anglo-Indian League presided over by Mr. Crawshaw, head of the local branch, a resolution was passed offering their services to the Government in any capacity. It was suggested as proof of their goodwill subscriptions should be raised towards the fund started in Simla by Lady Butler to assist the sick and wounded.

KASHMIR RAJPUTS' OFFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

The Rajputs of Kashmir have held a meeting at Shrinagar to express their loyalty and offer of help.

CALCUTTA PRIZE COURT.

AN ORDER PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins presided over the Prize Court to-day to deal with monitions issued on the four German steamers Kurmark, Freienfels, Rotenfels, and Pagenturn and the Austrian steamer Perla.

The Advocate-General read extracts from the answers of the officers of the ships showing that they belonged to the enemy's nation and were arrested after war was declared.

His Lordship passed an order adjudicating the ships for detention and requisition. The cargo belonging to British subjects and those of neutrals was directed to be delivered and cargo belonging to the enemy was ordered to be detained and an inventory taken.

A MISTAKEN REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

A seriously mistaken report which has found publication is to the effect that the approaches to Rangoon River have been interfered with in some way by mines and by changing buoys. It has been ascertained to be entirely without foundation.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday the 19th August, 1914, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers of highest quality Art metal and richly Cut Glass Electric Fittings.

Electrical Engineers & Contractors.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 431. Telegram 'Oslerco.'

TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes :—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.,
(INDIA LTD.)
Incorporated in England.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Sole Importers of the World-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit, and TURPENE the substitute for Turpentine.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.
Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor case oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

MOTOR CARS.

To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

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BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

All subscriptions for "The Bombay Chronicle" are payable strictly in advance. Intending subscribers who desire to pay by V.P.P. are supplied with an initial copy V.P.P. but, in such case, the regular supply cannot be commenced before receipt of remittance. Those who wish to obviate the delay thus involved are advised, therefore, to remit their subscriptions in advance either by Money Order or cheques on the local banks.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, August 21, 1914.

A DEMORALISING ACT.

The Commission on the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879 have drawn up their Report so comprehensively and elaborately as to deserve the highest commendation of the public interested in the condition of agriculturists generally in this Presidency. Free from all prejudices and prepossessions, they have investigated the complex and difficult subject with a thoroughness and mastery of details which leave nothing to be desired. They have very properly divided the Act into two parts in order exactly to formulate the extent to which there has been a failure of the principal object of the Act. The first part deals with the main principle and shows how the Act worked for the first few years after its introduction and how thereafter. The resultant effects of both the periods have been fairly weighed and recorded. "What have been the economic and moral results, what are its tendencies, what portions should be retained as part of the law, what improvements can be made in those portions, what additions are required, and what portions should be repealed,"—those are the different problems dealt with in the first part. Details of the operations form the subject of the second part.

What then was the object of the agrarian legislation of 1879? The preamble stated that it was "to relieve the agricultural classes in certain parts of the Deccan from indebtedness" and the Statement of Objects and Reasons explained that it was intended "to put the relations between the agriculturists and money-lenders on a better footing." The methods by which the objects was to be obtained were formulated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons as under:—

(1). By providing safeguards against frauds by money-lenders.

(2.) By arranging disputes by conciliation as far as possible;

(3.) By requiring the courts in contested cases to investigate the whole history in a monetary transaction between the agriculturist and the money-lender and rendering substantial justice between the parties; and

(4). By restricting the sale of ryot's land in execution of a decree and by providing an insolvency procedure more liberal to the debtor than is ordinarily the case.

The principal safeguards provided to protect the cultivator from the fraud of the sowcar were:—

(1). The appointment of village registrars before whom written obligations should be registered.

(2). The provision requiring money-lenders to give receipts, render accounts and give a pass book.

Have the safeguards proved beneficial or illusory to the agriculturist specially favoured by the Act? The Commission answer categorically in a negative. "Of the above stated methods, by which the objects of the Act were to be attained, all, except those consisting in action by the courts, have admittedly failed." Next, the provision regarding the keeping of accounts has proved a dead letter. The machinery of Conciliators, wherever put in force, was unsuccessful. Lastly, the insolvency procedure, a kind of especially favoured provision for the benefit of the judgment debtor, was never utilised! Who, after these inferences arrived at by the Commission, after a fair and free investigation, could venture to assert that the Act was a success? It is true that, during the first few years after the date of the introduction of the Act, there prevailed considerable optimism among those who administered its provisions. They were loyally intent on making it a success, seeing how hotly the measure was contested during its passage as a Bill in and out of the Viceregal Legislative Council. But it was hardly possible that what the combined common sense and practical experience of men of business, thoroughly conversant with the reality of the relations between the ryot and the sowcar refused from the first to pronounce as a success, could be made so by those who were called upon from time to time to administer the law, an able and most sympathetic judiciary who were prepossessed in favour of the agriculturists. As observed before, the equities and verities of our common humanity were given the complete go by by the author or authors of the enactment. The law of *meum* and *tuum* was in the first place, cast to the winds. In the second place the sowcar was condemned almost unheard. He was assumed to be a veritable village Shylock, intent on taking, not only his pound of flesh, but the blood also of his hapless victim in the bargain; while the wayward ryot, so needy, so hopelessly plunged in penury, and so woefully surrounded in his hereditary environments, was held as a victimsed entity dragged to the shambles without a drop of human mercy. That was the attitude which the Legislature adopted all through towards the ryot and the sowcar, while giving final body and form to their ill-considered measure. The initial blunder was there. Is it a matter of surprise that as the economic drama developed in the four districts of the Deccan, and as it advanced from stage to stage the inevitable denoument anticipated by the onlookers, has occurred,—the denoument which now has been officially announced by the able censors of the drama and proclaimed to the four quarters of the Presidency! But that is only one part of the narrative, that which relates to the lender and borrower outside the precincts of the law courts. It was only when the contending parties presented themselves as litigants before the law courts that the law became operative. But even thereby hangs a tale of gruesome character, namely, of wholesale perjury, forgery and the rest of it. Action in the law courts succeeded, but only at the expense of social crime,—a crime which utterly wrought what may justly be called colossal economic demoralisation. The law triumphed only in order to seat crime on the pinnacle of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act! It was, in other words, a Pyrrhic success for the Government, which is now obliged to repeal the entire enactment and replace it by a new one, simple and practical to attain the object which the governing authorities have at heart. No doubt the *immediate* effect, at the commencement of the operation of the Act, was an improvement of the agricultural advantages to the ryot, at the expense of the unbefriended money-lender, that *deus ex machina* of all revenue officials. He sustained heavy losses and naturally contracted his credit to protect himself from the annihilation of the capital. He had hardly foreseen the great disadvantages to himself which were to arise from this one-sided piece of legislation. The optimistic Special Judges, keen on administering the law in its strictest sense forgot the equities. As a result they disallowed many a genuine debt which the money-lender was not able to prove, because he had not anticipated that he would have to prove it. No doubt, on the one hand, the agriculturists were delighted while the money-lender was unfairly handicapped and penalised. Nemesis, however, dogged the ryot to his doom. The after-effects, some years subsequent to the introduction of the Act, came slowly at first but surely and steadily. These profoundly altered the relations between the debtor and the creditor. The best of the sowcars, according to the Commission, were driven out of their business. It had "ceased to pay when honestly conducted." And it compelled those who continued their business "to resort to dishonest methods in order to be successful." That was the net outcome. The ryot's credit was almost gone and retributive justice slow-footed as it was, asserted herself. It would be long and tedious to narrate the results of suits dragged into courts of law. As one of the Special Judges himself declared to the Commission, he had to "depend on guess work and fix on some arbitrary figures" in connection with the transaction he had had to adjudicate. The judges were reduced, in short, to guessing! Honesty came to be discouraged, while dishonesty was promoted. The system has resulted in "ever increasing demoralisation." Even the method of giving instalments was absolutely provocative of all suspension of money lending to the ryot by the honest sowcar The Commissioners say: "There were some judges who considered that the Act required them to grant instalments and to refuse future interest. In short, they must favour the agriculturist, whether he be a poor or struggling cultivator, or a spendthrift or a well-to-do and thoroughly astute person of a class for whose protection the Act was not intended" So much then as to the results which followed the action of the law courts. A more scathing but just condemnation of the Act could not be pronounced. Even as to the operation of the mortgages the same tale of disastrous economic consequences to the mortgaging agriculturist occurred, so much so that, as the Commission record, the honest sowcar observed:—"My money is not safe, and I cannot lend without a sale deed."

Thus the verdict of the Commission is: "There can be little doubt that in its present form the Act tends to demoralise the agriculturist, to flood the courts with false evidence and to render titles to lands insecure. It is a contest of dishonesty, in which that side is likely to gain the upper hand which is prepared to go furthest in perjury and in the production of false evidence. Distrust has been engendered on both sides. Honest ryot and sowcar suffer alike." After this it is impossible that the old Act, twice tinkered, can any longer remain on the statute book. The Government has wisely decreed that it should be repealed and replaced by a simple one, on the lines suggested by the Commission, which should attain the beneficent objects in view, a measure which shall restore trust, deal equitably both by lender and borrower, and put an end to the appalling demoralisation and distrustful economic consequences portrayed by them. The present Act has resulted in bringing about the very opposite of the effect which was originally sought to be attained. It has been allowed to continue long after every right-minded person of practical business experience had pronounced to be a miserable failure. However, better late than never, and the sooner the Council enact a better Act, which shall be every way just and statesmanlike in conception, the better for the mutual benefit of the ryot and the money-lender, who after all, is an essential factor in the economy of Indian agriculture.

Notes of the Day

To-night's Meeting.

We desire to remind our lady readers of the meeting which her Excellency Lady Willingdon has called for this evening in the Town Hall. It was a happy thought of her Excellency to provide for the women of Bombay this opportunity to discuss in a general conference the steps to be taken in order that they may have an opportunity of helping the Empire in this great crisis. There can be no doubt of the desire of the women of Bombay to help, but this desire requires some opportunity of expression by such a gathering as has been arranged for this evening, at which the most practical form of assistance can be discussed, and a working organisation provided for. The fear has been expressed in some quarters that many Hindu ladies will be prevented from attending the meeting by the eclipse, but we feel sure that nothing will be allowed to interfere with the attendance on such an all-important occasion.

The Length of the War.

Referring in these columns yesterday to the possibility of the present war being extended over a comparatively long period, we pointed out the imperative necessity that lies upon the whole of the Empire to be prepared and to provide for every sort of eventuality, and that we cannot afford to be exhausted. We allude to this again as there seems to prevail a wide belief, even among military experts, that the war, owing to its colossal proportions, cannot last, mainly owing to the financial problems involved, more than a few months, and that Germany will be quickly compelled, not through the superiority in arms of her adversaries but by the force of circumstances, to abandon the struggle. In spite of the paper proof that a lengthy war at the present day is an economic impossibility, there is no practical evidence to substantiate this theory and there are distinguished economists who believe the modern system of credit is peculiarly adapted to facilitate the prolongation of war. When comparatively poor countries, like Japan and Russia, have been able to maintain in the field for a considerable duration armies of almost unprecedented size, there is little reason to suppose that the pinch of poverty alone would materially hasten the conclusion of a contest with Germany, with her immense resources.

German Ambition.

"Germany will fight to the last breath," said "The Times" a few days ago, and in this prediction the London journal has shown a correct appreciation of the currents and cross-currents that lie below the surface of German nationalism. Already the Austro-Servian conflict has become a mere side-issue, the outstanding features of the situation in Europe being the magnitude and possible consequences of the life-and-death struggle in which Russia, France and Britain and Germany are engaged. By setting the pace in the race of armaments, Germany deliberately constituted herself a menace to the Continental Powers, but it is just fourteen years ago that she issued a direct challenge to British sea-power in the preamble of her Navy Act, her aim being the creation of a fleet, which in the event of war, would be strong enough to endanger British supremacy on the sea. That war has at last come, as it was bound to come. Indeed, Germany has for fourteen years been working to this end, and the German menace, in consequence, has since that time obscured the political horizon in England. British statesmen have consistently attempted, but with little success, to stem the growing tide of antagonism between the two nations. Paradoxical as it may seem, the grave danger of Anglo German relations before the declaration of war lay in the fact that there was no real difficulty between the two Powers, for their antagonism presented nothing concrete except rival ambition. Having achieved her unity and imperial position by blood and iron, Germany has spared no pains to develop the element of armed force, which has been the mainspring of her triumph. No impartial historian of the future can, we think, fail to note the real cause of this war.

German Missions in India.

"The Madras Mail" hopes the Government of India will help the German missions in this country. These missionary societies have, it need hardly be said, been placed in a difficult and anxious situation, as they cannot expect any further financial supplies from Home. The Madras paper's proposal has at least the merit of novelty, and, although we concede with pleasure that several of the German missions in India are doing educational and medical work of some value, we do not think the Indian Government is called upon to afford them financial assistance. "The Madras Mail" is, of course, careful to draw a distinction between philanthropic and proselytising religious work. But, however philanthropic and beneficent German mission work might be, proselytisation is the be-all and end-all of its existence, and financial support from Germany would not be forthcoming if proselytising work was not kept constantly in evidence before supporters at Home. The Madras paper has apparently lost sight of the consideration that to subsidise such institutions, quite apart from political issues arising from the war, would be an infringement of religious neutrality. The position of German missions in the present circumstances is no doubt unfortunate, but so also is that of many Germans in India, who in many cases will have to suffer severely from the war. There is no reason whatever why any distinction should be made between the missions and other enterprises. Without wishing to intrude advice in such a matter we would suggest that some of the other missions in the country might take over the German missions for the time being.

This Evening's Eclipse.

Great interest is naturally evinced in the total eclipse of the sun which is due to occur to-day near the coasts of Sind and Cutch. The area of the earth over which the eclipse will be total is a strip of about 100 miles wide extending from the Arctic Seas across Greenland, Norway, Sweden, South-West Russia, Persia, the Baluchistan and Sind coasts and terminating in Gujarat near Rajkot. In the Indian portion of this area, the moon takes about 53 minutes to blot out the sun completely, and the spectacle at the time of totality, which at Karachi lasts from 19 hours 12 minutes to 12 hours 13 minutes, will, in the absence of cloud, be very striking. At Bombay the eclipse begins at 18 hours 24½ minutes and at sunset when the sun is most covered, 92 per cent. of its width is concealed. The approximate time of beginning at Peshawar is 18 hours 8 minutes, at Quetta 18 hours 11 minutes, at Delhi 18 hours 13 minutes, and at Allahabad 18 hours 17 minutes. People have to be reminded, as usual on these occasions, that it is very dangerous to observe the sun through a telescope or binoculars without a dark glass and a fairly satisfactory method of observing the progress of the eclipse is that of watching the shape of the patch of light formed by the sun's rays falling on a piece of paper held at some feet distant from a pinhole in a piece of opaque paper or a thin cardboard.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN GERMAN TERRITORY.

SINKING OF THE AMPHION.

HOW SHE FOULED THE MINES.

THE CZECH MUTINY.

AUSTRIAN REPRISALS IN PRAGUE.

ALLEGED GERMAN BRUTALITY.

LARGE ARMIES FACE TO FACE.

A newspaper account published in St. Petersburg gives details of the revenge taken by the Austrians on the Czechs who mutinied in Prague. Women and children were shot down, the message says, and every Czech found in the streets was killed.

Further stories of German brutality are being received, and several instances are quoted of people in the war area and also in Germany, being ill-treated. In Berlin the mob seems to have got quite out of hand, and hundreds of innocent foreigners are being baited daily.

The fighting on the Austrian and German frontiers, from Russian official despatches, are denoted mostly as successes in favour of Russia.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at Brussels says that the Allies are slowly evacuating the advanced positions occupied as a result of the great cavalry drive, and are now faced by a large Army. The next 24 hours should witness important developments.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

An Admiralty statement describes the sinking of the cruiser Amphion on August 5th. It appears that the "Amphion" proceeded with a flotilla of destroyers on a certain pre-arranged plan of search. She was informed by a trawler that she had seen a suspicious ship throwing things overboard.

THE GERMAN SHIP SUNK.

Shortly afterwards the Koenigin Luise was sighted. Four destroyers gave chase, and in about an hour she was rounded up and sunk. The Amphion continued her search, and was returning to the scene of the "Koenigin Luise's" operations when she was struck by a mine.

THE AMPHION ON FIRE.

A sheet of flame instantly enveloped the bridge. The Captain fell, and was momentarily insensible. When he recovered he ran to stop the engines, which were still working at twenty knots. As all the forepart was on fire it was impossible to reach the bridge or to flood the fore magazine. The ship's back appeared to be broken, and she was already settling at the bows. By the time the destroyers had closed, it was clearly time to abandon the ship.

NO HURRY OR CONFUSION.

The men fell in with the same composure which had marked their behaviour throughout. All was done without hurry or confusion. Twenty minutes after the mine had been struck, the men, officers and captain left the ship.

SECOND MINE STRUCK.

Three minutes after trans-shipment the Amphion was apparently struck by a second mine. Another explosion enveloped and blew up the fore-part of the ship. The debris falling from a great height struck the rescue boat and destroyers, and one of the Amphion's shells burst on the deck of the destroyer, killing two men and one German from the Koenigin Luise.

MEN'S SPLENDID BEHAVIOUR.

The stern now began to settle down, and the Amphion disappeared fifteen minutes later. The Captain pays a high tribute to the behaviour of the officers and men throughout.

THE SUNKEN AUSTRIAN CRUISER.

TWO HUNDRED AND ONE MEN PERISH

LONDON, Aug. 18 4-20 p.m.

Two hundred and one men perished in the sinking of the the Austrian cruiser, and 101 were saved.

This message evidently refers to the sinking of the Austrian cruiser of the Aspern type by the French fleet in the Adriatic.

DIEST RE-ATTACKED.

INHABITANTS TERRIFIED BY BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 20. 4-50 a.m.

Very large German forces are crossing the Meuse between Liege and Namur.

LONDON, Aug. 20. 4-50 a.m.

The Germans re-attacked Diest yesterday afternoon in force. They pillaged the railway station and bombarded the town. The terrified inhabitants are fleeing.

It is also reported that the Germans bombarded Tirlemont yesterday. The German advanced guard was quietly pushed forward in the neighbourhood of the Belgian positions.

An aviator, however, detected the movement and averted a possible surprise by warning head-quarters, who sent forward cavalry. The enemy fell back after some marching and counter marching.

THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 20. 1-45 p.m.

An official Paris despatch says that the Germans have reached the line from Dinant to Neufchateau. Important forces continue to cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. Advanced guards have reached the river Dyle.

RAPID FRENCH ADVANCE.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY POSITION REACHED.

LONDON, Aug. 20. 4-50 a.m.

It is officially announced that the French advanced rapidly yesterday afternoon and reached Moerchingen south east of Metz, on the important Metz-Strassburg railway.

ALLIES FACED BY A LARGE ARMY.

ADVANCED POSITIONS EVACUATED.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 5-5 p.m.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Brussels correspondent sums up the situation as follows:—"The Allies have given ground, and are slowly evacuating the advanced positions occupied as a result of yesterday's great cavalry drive. Louvain is occupied. We are now faced by a large army. The next twenty-four hours should witness important developments.

ALLIES RAPID ADVANCE.

FRENCH CAVALRY COVERING A HUNDRED KILOMETRES DAILY.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 19, 10-40 p.m.

Despatches confirm the advance of the Belgians and Frenchmen all along the line. Two divisions of French cavalry have been covering a hundred kilometres daily.

LIEGE FORTS STILL INTACT.

AN OFFICIAL MESSAGE.

LONDON, Aug. 18 4-20 p.m.

It is officially stated that the Liege forts are still intact.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

GERMAN GUNS CAPTURED ON THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 5-5 p.m.

Russian official despatches describe the fighting on the Austrian and German frontiers denoting mostly Russian successes, including the capture of eight German guns and two quick-firers.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY GUMBINNEN.

LONDON, Aug. 20. 11-35 a.m.

The Russians have occupied Gumbinnen.

LONDON, Aug. 20. 1-45 p.m.

The Russians gained a considerable victory at Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners.

Gumbinnen is a town of East Prussia, 72 miles east of Konigsberg.

AUSTRIAN CAVALRY IN FLIGHT.

DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSS BY RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 10-40 p.m.

It is officially announced that the Austrian cavalry divisions which approached the Russians along the Gorodok-Kuzmin line were defeated in a cavalry engagement which lasted five hours.

The Russians inflicted heavy losses on the Austrians, who retired pursued by the Russian cavalry.

THE FIGHTING AT SHABATZ.

SERVIAN VICTORY CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Aug. 18 4-20 p.m.

An official Paris despatch confirms the Servian victory at Shabatz. The Austrians numbered eighty thousand.

Earlier reports of the fighting at Shabatz stated that the Servians routed the Austrians, annihilating three Austrian regiments and capturing fourteen guns.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE.

MAY JOIN THE ENTENTE.

LONDON, Aug. 20. 11-35 a.m.

Telegrams from Rome say that the majority of the Italian Cabinet is in favour of intervention in the war on the side of the Triple Entente.

CZECH MUTINY.

AUSTRIAN REPRISALS IN PRAGUE.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 5-5 p.m.

The "Novoye Vremya" gives an account of scenes in Prague. The Czech soldiers mutinied and held the city for a day. Then the Austrians reinforced the garrison and entered the city.

There were fearful reprisals. Women and children were shot down, and every Czech caught in the streets was killed.

Meanwhile the German semi-official news agency is deluging neutral countries with stories of "Belgian atrocities."

GERMAN BRUTALITY.

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM SOLDIER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 20, 5-40 p.m.

As the war progresses stories of German brutality become more and more frequent.

One instance is shown in a letter from a German soldier captured in a mail-bag in Lorraine. It says: "All were shot down. We kill everyone. We have left no one, except women." Three Frenchmen were shot in Hanover for shouting, under great provocation, "Vive la France!"

AMERICAN LADIES BEATEN.

Two American ladies travelling in Germany were beaten and narrowly-escaped being thrown from a train, the assailants being under the impression that they were English.

BRITISH CONSUL BRUTALLY TREATED.

The British consul in Danzig was brutally treated. He and three others were confined in a black hole twelve feet by five without any sanitary accommodation.

A FRENCH BELIEF.

In Paris the belief is gaining ground that the Germans are in a state of demoralisation, degenerating into barbarism. French publicists delight in contrasting with this spirit the coolness and discipline marking France's entry into war, which they attribute to the recent spread of athletics in France.

BERLIN MOB OUT OF HAND.

HUNDREDS OF FOREIGNERS BAITED DAILY.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Berlin news filters through, furnishing many indications of the people's craze for baiting foreigners. The newspaper "Berliner Tageblatt" admits that hundreds of innocent persons have been suffering daily at the hands of the Berlin mob but deprecates restraining the zeal of the population.

ZEPPLIN OVER DENMARK.

LONDON, Aug. 20. 4-50 a.m.

The "Temps" publishes a despatch from Copenhagen saying that a Zeppelin airship is reported to have passed over Borbjerg, on the west coast of Denmark, at a height of a thousand feet, going northward.

JAPAN AND BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 6-55 p.m.

The Japanese Ambassador to-day visited Sir Edward Grey.

JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN GERMANY.

REPORTS OF INSULT AND ILL-TREATMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 6-55 p.m.

Telegrams have reached Tokio that Japanese residents in Germany have been ill-treated and insulted. The reports are causing public uneasiness in view of the present strained relations between Japan and Germany.

JAPAN AND GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

According to Berlin news published in a Copenhagen message to the "Daily Mail," the Japanese Ambassador's departure is imminent. A strong police force is guarding the Embassy.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 20. 11-35 a.m.

Prince Arthur of Connaught is anxious to serve his country. It is understood officially that he has been given a military appointment.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.

STIRRING SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 20. 1-45 p.m.

Stirring speeches expressing loyalty to Great Britain against Germany's insensate military despotism were made in the Canadian Parliament.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden both made magnificent speeches which were loudly cheered. They affirmed that the Dominions would stand shoulder to shoulder for the honour of the Empire.

Sir Wilfrid said that he was convinced that Britain would emerge from the conflict stronger than ever and the Irish trouble would be washed away.

WAR WITHIN WAR.

GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO SECURE GERMAN TRADE.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 6-55 p.m.

Great interest and enthusiasm have been aroused by the Government's initiative in the direction of developing industries in England which have hitherto been in German hands. It is regarded as war within war, which, in conjunction with the complete stoppage of Germany's overseas trade, may eventually inflict a greater blow on Germany than would the defeat of her arms.

TREASURY BILLS FOR WAR PURPOSES.

FIFTEEN MILLIONS OFFERED; 42 MILLION APPLIED FOR.

LONDON, Aug. 19, (6-55 p.m.)

Fifteen million sterling of six months Treasury Bills for War purposes have been offered to the public, and have met with a hearty response. Over forty-two millions' worth was applied for. Tenders at ninety-eight pounds one and eight pence will receive about 48 per cent. of the above in full. The average rate per cent. is three pounds thirteen.

CROATIANS SUBSCRIBE TO BRITISH WAR FUND.

LONDON, Aug. 19, (6-55 p.m.)

The Croatians in New Zealand have contributed six hundred sterling to the British War Fund.

CANADIAN CHEESE FOR THE ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 20. 4-50 a.m.

The Quebec Government is presenting 4,000,000 pounds of Canadian cheese for the British Army.

AMERICAN REGISTRY BILL SIGNED

LONDON, Aug. 18 4-20 p.m.

President Wilson has signed the Bill admitting foreign ships to American registry.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

STEAMER WELL ON HER JOURNEY TO INDIA.

The P. and O. steamer Mooltan, which is bringing the English mails of the 7th instant, has passed safely through the Mediterranean, and is by now in the Red Sea.

A notification received from the P. and O. Company's Bombay office yesterday stated that the vessel passed Suez at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning. In the ordinary way it is about a four days' run from Suez to Aden, and five days from the latter port to Bombay, but the Mooltan is a bigger steamer than those usually engaged on the Bombay run and will possibly do the journey quicker.

On ordinary timing the mails would reach Bombay next Friday, but the Mooltan is expected to reach here on Wednesday or Thursday.

THE ASSAM MAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SEALDAH (Calcutta), Aug. 20.

On and after Friday the 21st instant, the Assam mail and passenger train will run through between Lalmonirhat and Amingaon, the damaged bridges having been repaired. All coaching and goods traffic will be booked through by this route from the same date and the normal condition resumed.

INVESTITURE AT BANGALORE.

MYSORE NOTABLES DECORATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 20.

At an "At Home" given at the Residency last night, Sir Hugh Daly invested Sardar M. Kantaraj Urs, Second Councillor of Mysore, with the insigma of C. S. I., Mr. H. V. Nunjundayya, First Councillor, with that of C.I.E., Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Honorary President, City Municipality, with the Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medal and Messrs. C. Srinivasa Iyengar, retired councillor and C. Srikanteswar Iyer, Inspector-General of Police in Mysore with Dewan Bahadurships. The Maharaja of Mysore and the Yuvaraj were among those present at the ceremony.

MEETING OF NAINITAL LADIES.

CONCERTING MEASURES TO RELIEVE DISTRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

A meeting of Nainital ladies has been held in the Government House to concert measures for the collection of funds and gifts for our troops on active service, as also for the relief of sufferers from war, whether European or Indian. Some two hundred ladies were present and Sir James Meston explained, the business of the meeting and referred to two special lines of work viz., a voluntary aid Society and St. John's Ambulance Association, in which ladies could take part in alleviating the distress.

LATEST CABLES

(Received after 2 a. m.)

THE COMING BATTLE.

PREPARATORY MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 20. 12-30 p.m.

A long Belgian communique has been issued describing in necessarily vague terms the nature of a great battle which is now beginning along the line from Esch to Diest.

The communique says that after losing much time, men and material, the Prussian right wing has managed to gain ground on both banks of the Meuse up to the line where it is in contact with the allied armies.

The Germans by means of their cavalry have managed to make a great show. They collided southward of the Meuse with the French and Belgians and were repulsed, but northward they had found an open road and succeeded in making bold dashes far afield with small parties.

The communique warns the public that the Belgian army now forms a part of a [illegible] allied whole and the public must not co-ordinate be anxious about strategic movements to the rear which form a part of the concerted scheme of operations.

HANSA LINER SEEKS REFUGE.

Information was received yesterday by an American Company in Bombay, from the United States to the effect that the Hansa Liner Fangturm which sailed from New York on July 15th for Bombay, with a large cargo for India, in order to avoid seizure took refuge in the Balearic Islands, belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, where she will remain until the end of the war.

B. I. S. N. CO.'S SAILINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The British India Steam Navigation Company announce sailings from Home of the Chupra, Malda, Umria and Neuralia on August 15th, September 5th and 19th, October 3rd and 17th, respectively, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta. Home sailings from Calcutta will not be resumed until the beginning of September owing to the requisition of vessels.

DELAYED CABLES.

CAUSED BY PRESURE OF TRAFFIC

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

As it seems to be generally believed that the delay in the receipt of Reuter's telegrams have been due to the censorship operations in the Bombay office, it should be explained that the delays which have undoubtedly taken place have been due entirely to pressure of traffic on the cables, the delay in Bombay being never more than a few minutes.

INDIAN PIECEGOODS ASSOCIATIONS.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER'S REQUEST FOR EXTENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

In view of the dislocation caused by the war, the Manchester Chambers of Commerce are asking the Indian Piece Goods Associations to extend deliveries under force majeure clauses for two months in the case of goods now under contract and the Government of India Communique endorses this appeal which appears to be a good opportunity for loyal Indian co-operation.

A GERMAN SEAMAN'S PRANK.

SENTENCED TO A WEEK'S IMPRISONMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Yesterday before Mr. Swinhoe, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Karl Schaffke, a German seaman, aged 35 years, was on trial for being drunk and disorderly on the Sailors' Road and for being absent from the Sailors' Home when the roll was called on the nights of the 15th, 16th, and 17th instant. He was a sailor on board the British steamship Saint Michael and on war being declared he was placed on parole at the Sailors' Home. It was agreed that he would report himself every morning to the special police officer, Mr. Dixon and be present at the Sailors' Home by six every evening unless he was permitted to be absent.

Inspector Lyons of Criminal Investigation Department informed the Magistrate that the accused was one of the 136 German seamen placed on parole at the Sailors' Home as prisoners of war. The accused was absent from roll call for 3 nights consecutively in spite of repeated warnings and was drunk and disorderly. The accused said in English that he was detained at a hotel where he had a draught of liquor and, he returned to the Sailors' Home though somewhat late. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to a week's imprisonment, observing that he had set a bad example to other sailors on parole, by keeping away from the roll call for three nights consecutively.

(For other War Telegrams see page 8.)

DEATH OF POPE PIUS X.

VICTIM OF THE WAR

WHEN HIS PEACE EFFORTS FAILED.

HIS STRENGTH DEPARTED.

"In ancient times the Pope could have stayed slaughter: Now I am powerless."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 19, 10-40 p.m.

The Pope, who has been indisposed for some days, has become much worse. He passed a bad night, and is reported to have received communion.

LONDON, Aug. 20. 4-50 a.m.

The Pope is dead.

HORROR OF WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 20. 11-35 a.m.

The Pope died at one o'clock in the morning. In a moment of lucidity he said:—"The end is approaching. The Almighty in His inexhaustible goodness wishes to spare me the horrors Europe is undergoing."

The Pope is a victim of the war. When his peace efforts failed, his strength departed.

KING AND QUEEN'S DEEP CONCERN

LONDON, Aug. 20. 11-35 a.m.

Crowds of papal dignitaries remained all night in the Throne Room receiving bulletins.

The King and Queen of Italy learned of the illness with deep concern. The Pope roused himself at intervals and talked mostly of the war. He remarked pathetically:—"In ancient times the Pope could have stayed slaughter, now I am powerless."

The Pope's sisters and nieces and Cardinals Merry del Val and Misciatelli were present at his death. Cardinal Volpe directs the Holy See *ad interim*.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Pope Pius X. (Gux Giuseppe Melchiorre Sarto) was born on June 2nd, 1835, at Riese, Province of Treviso, in Venice. His parents were Giovanni Battista Sarto and Margarita (nee Sanson); the former a postman died in 1852; but Margarita lived to see her son a Cardinal. After finishing his elements Guiseppe at first received private lessons in Latin from the arch priest of his town, Don Titi Fusaroni, after which he studied for four years at the gymnasium of Castelfranco Veneto, walking to and fro every day. In 1850 he received the tonsure from the Bishop of Treviso, and was given a scholarship of the Diocese of Treviso in the seminary of Padua, where he finished his classical, philosophical and theological studies with distinction. He was ordained in 1858 and for nine years was chaplain at Tombolo, having to assume most of the functions of parish priest, as the pastor was old and an invalid. He sought to perfect his knowledge of theology by assiduously studying St. Thomas and canon law; at the same time he established a night school for adult students, and devoted himself to the ministry of preaching in other towns to which he was called. In 1867 he was named arch priest of Salzano, a large borough of the Diocese of Treviso, where he restored the Church and provided for the enlargement and maintenance of the hospital by his own means, consistently with his habitual generosity to the poor; he especially distinguished himself by his abnegation during the cholera. He showed great solicitude for the religious instruction of adults. In 1875 he was made a canon of the cathedral of Treviso, and filled several offices, among them those of spiritual director and rector of the seminary examiner of the clergy and vicar-general; moreover, he made it possible for the students of the public schools to receive religious instruction. In 1878, on the death of Bishop Zanelli, he was elected vicar-capitular.

BISHOP OF MANTUA.

On November 10th, 1884, he was named Bishop of Mantua, then a very troublesome see, and consecrated on November 20th. His chief care in his new position was for the formation of the clergy at the new seminary, where, for several years, he himself taught dogmatic theology, and for another year moral theology. He wished the doctrine and method of St. Thomas to be followed and to many of the poorer students he gave copies of the "Summa theologica"; at the same time he cultivated the Gregorian chant in company with the seminarians. The temporal administration of this see imposed great sacrifices upon him. In 1887 he held a diocesan synod. By his attendance at the confessional he gave the example of pastoral zeal. The Catholic organisation of Italy then known as the "Opera dei Congressi" found in him a zealous propogandist from the time of his ministry at Salzano.

CREATED A CARDINAL.

At the secret consistory of June, 1893, Leo XIII created him a Cardinal under the title of San Bernardo alle Terme; and in the public consistory three days later, he was precognised Patriarch of Venice, retaining meanwhile the title of Apostolic Administrator of Mantua. Cardinal Sarto was obliged to wait 18 months before he was able to take possession of his new diocese, because the Italian Government refused its exequatur, claiming the right of nomination, as it had been exercised by the Emperor of Austria. This matter was discussed with bitterness in the newspapers and in pamphlets; the Government by way of reprisal refused its exequatur to the other bishops who were appointed in the meantime, so that the number of vacant sees grew to thirty. Finally, the Monister Crispi having returned to power, and the Holy See having raised the mission of Eritrea to the rank of an apostolic Prefecture in favour of the Italian Capuchins, the Government withdrew from its position. Its opposition had not been caused by any objection to Sarto personally. At Venice the Cardinal found a much better condition of things than he had found at Mantua. There also he paid great attention to the Seminary, where he obtained the establishment of the faculty of canon law. In 1898, he held the diocesan synod. He promoted the use of the Gregorian chant, and was a great patron of Lorenzo Perosi; he favoured social works, especially the rural parochial banks; he discerned and energetically opposed the dangers of certain doctrines and the conduct of certain Christian-Democrats. The International Eucharistic Congress of 1897, the Centenary of St. Gerard Sagredo (1900), and the blessing of the corner-stone of the new belfry of St. Mark's, also of the commemorative chapel of Mt. Grappa (1901) were events that left a deep impression on him and his people. Meanwhile, Leo XIII having died, the Cardinals entered into conclave and after several ballots Guiseppe Sarto was elected on August 4th by a vote of 55 out of a possible 60. His coronation took place on the following Sunday, August 9th, 1903.

THE PROMOTION OF PIETY.

In his first Encyclical, wishing to develop his programme to some extent, that the motto of his pontificate would be "Instaurare omnia in Christo" (Ephes. i, 10). Accordingly his greatest care always turned to the direct interests of the Church. Before all else his efforts were directed to the promotion of piety among the faithful, and he advised all. (Decr. S. Congr. Council, 20 Dec. 1905) to receive Holy Communion frequently and if possible daily dispensing the sick from the obligation of fasting to the extent of enabling them to receive Holy Communion twice each month, and even oftener. Finally, by the decree "Quam Singulari" (15 Aug. 1910) he recommended that the first communion of children should not be deferred too long after they had reached the age of discretion. It was by his desire that the Eucharistic Congress of 1905 was held at Rome, while he enhanced the solemnity of subsequent congresses by sending them cardinal legates. The fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception was an occasion of which he took occasion to enjoin devotion to Mary, and the Marian Congress together with the coronation of the image of the Immaculate Conception in the Choir of St. Peter's, was a worthy culmination of that solemnity. As a simple chaplain, a bishop, a patriarch, Guiseppe Sarto was a promoter of sacred music. As Pope he published on November 22nd, 1903, a Motu Proprio on Sacred Music in churches and at the same ordered the authentic Gregorian chant to be used everywhere, while he caused the choir books to be printed with the Vatican font of type under the supervision of a special commission. In the encyclical "acerbo nomis" he treated of the necessity of catechismal instructions not only for children but also for adults, giving detailed rules especially in relation to suitable schools for the religious instruction of students of the public schools, and even of the universities. He caused a new catechism to be published for the Diocese of Rome.

THE REGIONAL SEMINARY.

As bishop his chief care had been for the formation of clergy, and in harmony with his purpose, an Encyclical to the Italian Episcopate (28 July 1906) enjoined the greatest caution in the ordination of priests calling the attention of the bishops to the fact that there was frequently manifested among the younger clergy a spirit of independence that was a menace to ecclesiastical discipline. In the interest of Italian seminaries, he ordered them to be visited by the bishops, and promulgated a new order of studies which had been in use for several years at the Roman Seminary. On the other hand as the Dioceses of Central and Southern Italy were so small that their respective seminaries could not prosper, Pius X established the regional seminary which is common to the sees of given region; and as a consequence many small deficient seminaries were closed. For the more efficient guidance of souls by a Decree of Sacred Congregation of the Consistory (20 August 1910) instructions were given concerning the removal of parish priests as administrative acts, when such procedure was required by grave circumstances that might not constitute a canonical cause for the removal. At the time of the jubilee in honour of his ordination as a priest he addressed a letter full of affection and wise council to all the clergy. By a recent decree (18 Nov. 1910) the clergy have been barred from the temporal administration of social organisation which was often a cause of grave difficulties.

PURITY OF THE FAITH.

The Pope had at heart above all things the purity of the faith. On various occasions, as in the Encyclical regarding the centenary of St. Gregory the Great, Pius X had pointed out the dangers of certain new theological methods which, based upon Agnosticism and upon Immanentism, necessarily divest the doctrine of faith of its teachings of objective absolute and immutable truth, and all the more, when those methods are associated with the subversive criticism of Holy Scriptures and of the origin of Christianity. Wherefore in 1907 he caused the publication of the decree "Lamentabili" (called also the syllabus of Pius X) in which sixty-five propositions are condemned. The greater number of these propositions concern the Holy Scriptures, their inspiration and the doctrine of Jesus and of the Apostles, while others relate to dogma, the sacraments and the primacy of the Bishop of Rome. Soon after that 8 Sept. 1907 there appeared the famous Encyclical "Pascend" which expounds and condemns the systems of Modernism in relation to philosophy, apologetics, exegesis, history, liturgy and discipline, and shows the contradiction between that innovation and the ancient faith; and finally it establishes rules by which to combat efficiently the pernicious doctrines in question. Among the means suggested mention should be made of the establishment of an official body of censors of books and the creation of a "Committee of Vigilence."

Subsequently by the Motu Proprio "Sacrorum Antistitum" Pius X called attention to the injunctions of the Encyclical and also to the provisions that had already been established under Leo XIII on preaching, and prescribed that all those who exercised the holy ministry or who taught in ecclesiastical institutions as well as canons the superiors of the regular clergy and those serving in ecclesiastical bureaus should take an oath binding themselves to reject the errors that are denounced in the Enclycical or in the Decree "Lamentabili." Pius X reverted to this vital subject on other occasions especially in those Encyclicals that were written in commemoration of St. Anselm (21 April 1909) and St. Charles Borromeo (23 June 1910) in the latter of which Reformist Modernism was specially condemned. As the study of the Bible is both the most important and the most dangerous study in theology, Pius X wished to found at Rome a centre for those studies to give assurance at once of unquestioned orthodoxy and scientific worth; and so with the assistance of the whole Catholic world, there was established at Rome the Biblical Institute, under the direction of the Jesuits.

PAINFUL STRUGGLES.

In its relations with Governments the Pontificate of Pius X had to carry on painful struggles. In France the Pope had inherited quarrels and menaces. The "Nobis nominavit" question was settled through the condescension of the Pope; but the matter of the appointment of bishops proposed by the Government, the visit of the President to the King of Italy, with the subsequent note of protestation and the resignation of two French bishops, which was desired by the Holy See, became pretexts for the Government of Paris to break off diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome. Meanwhile the Law of Separation had already been prepared despoiling the Church of France and also prescribing for the Church a constitution which, if not openly contrary to her nature, was at least full of danger to her. Pius X paying no attention to the counsels of short-sighted opportunism firmly refused his consent to the formation of *associations cultuelles*. The separation brought some freedom to the French Church especially in the matter of selection of its pastors. Pius X not looking for reprisals still recognises the French right of protectorate over Catholics in the East. Some phrases of the Encyclical "Editae Saepe" written on the occasion of the centenary of St. Charles were misinterpreted by Protestants, especially in Germany, and Pius X made a declaration in refutation of them without belittling the authority of his high office. Complications were feared in Spain, as also separations and prosecutions in Portugal, and Pius X took opportune measures. The new Government of Turkey has sent an Ambassador to Pope. The relations of the Holy See with the republics of Latin America were good. The delegations to Chile and to the Argentine Republic were raised to the rank of internuntiatures, and an apostolic Delegate was sent to Central America.

RESTORATION IN THE VATICAN.

Naturally the solicitude of Pius X extends to his own habitation and he has done a great deal of work of restoration in the Vatican, for example in the quarters of the Cardinal Secretary of State, the new palace for employees, the new picture gallery, the specola, etc. Finally, we must not forget his generous charity in public misfortunes. During the great earthquakes of Calabria, he asked for the assistance of Catholics throughout the world, with the result that they contributed at the time of the last earthquake, nearly 7,000,000 francs, which served to supply the wants of those in need, and to build churches, schools, etc. His charity was proportionately no less on the occasion of the eruption of the Vesuvius, and of other disasters outside of Italy (Portugal and Ireland). In a few years Pius X had secured great practical and lasting result in the interest of Catholic doctrine and discipline, and that in the face of great difficulties of all kinds. Even non-Catholics recognised his apostolic spirit, his strength of character, the precision of his decisions, and his pursuit of a clear and explicit programme.

POPE PIUS X.

Pope Pius X. (Gux Giuseppe Melchiorre Sarto), whose death has been announced, was born in 1835, and was elected to the Popedom in 1903.

DEATH OF ARMY VETERANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

The death took place on 30th July at Folkestone of Captain George Henry Talbot who, it is believed, was the last but one of the survivors of the garrison which defended Jalalabad under Sir Robert Sale in the Afghan War of 1842.

Also at Beam, Torrington, North Devon, on 25th July of Major-General Robert Morris, late Commandant, 1st Bengal Cavalry aged 74 years.

NOT A GERMAN FIRM.

VOLKART BROS. PROCEED AGAINST INDIAN PAPER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 20.

Mr. J. Lenz, manager of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Karachi, field a complaint in the Court of the City Magistrate Karachi, yesterday, against the editor, and the printer and publishing of the "Alhak" of Sukkur" for publishing in their issue of the 15th instant, a statement that the firm of Messrs. Volkart Brothers had been closed under orders of the Government.

Messrs. Volkart Brothers are not Germans, all the proprietors being natives of Switzerland, and furthermore the firm has not been ordered to close.

The Magistrate has issued process under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code and the case is fixed for hearing on the 3rd proximo. Mr. Rupchand Bilaram appears for the prosecution.

A permanent engineering establishment has now been sanctioned for Delhi Province by the Secretary of State and the appointments of Mr. Keeling and his coadjutors have thus ceased to be temporary.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

MEETING AT BHAVNAGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVANAGAR, Aug. 20.

At the desire of His Highness the Maharaja, a meeting of the leading merchants and dealers of Bhavanagar was held yesterday at Motibag under the chairmanship of the Dewan Saheb. Several high officers of the state were also present. The Dewan Saheb explained the situation in connection with the war and said that there was no doubt that in the end the British arms must come out victorious, but in the meantime it was necessary to observe patience and forbearance. He exorted all present not to give credence to idle and unauthenticated rumours and to prevent any necessary panic occuring among the ignorant masses. The question of prices of food stuffs and other necessaries was then discussed and it was found that there was no extraordinary rise in them and therefore no special measures were called for. The third question taken up was that of currency notes and after a considerable discussion it was resolved to issue a public notification asking all concerned to deal in them as freely as hitherto.

HOSHANGABAD CITIZENS' LOYALTY.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Hoshangabad representing the inhabitants of this district of all castes and creeds convened at the instance of Mr. Bhagwatprashad, M.A., B.L., Pleader, and President of the Municipal Committee, was held in the Town Hall here on the 16th instant to express their feelings of unswerving loyalty and steadfast devotion to the British Crown, their hearty readiness to serve the Government by every means in their power and to pray for the speedy victory of the British arms.

The resolution passed at the meeting was wired to the Viceroy and the following reply has been received:—

"The Viceroy sends the citizens of Hoshangabad his warm thanks for their loyal message."

THE BORAH COMMUNITY'S LOYALTY.

A mass meeting of the Borahs was held on the 18th instant, at 8-30 p.m. in the Office Hall of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy's Tent Factory Tardeo, with a view to pass a resolution of loyalty and also to consider what steps be taken with a view to serve our Government in the present crisis. The meeting was very largely attended and the following prominent gentlemen were present:—

Messrs. Mohomedally Adamjee Peerbhoy, J.P., Shaikh Sharafally Mamoojee, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamjee Peerbhoy, Messrs. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Bar-at-Law, Alibhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Hassenally Abdulally Dholkawala, M. A. Havelivala, Bar-at-Law, A. M. Jeewanjee, Essajee Tajbhoy and many others.

Mr. Mohomedally Adamjee Peerbhoy occupied the chair.

Mr. Kaderbhoy proposed the following resolution which after being seconded by Mr. M. A. Havelivale and supported by Mr. Hussanally Abdulally Dhokawala was carried unanimously amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.

That the Members of the Borah Community assembled in a mass meeting held in the Office Hall of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy's Tent Factory, Tardeo, desire to give expression to the sentiments of unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. They desire to tender to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor the assurance that as the loyal British citizens of the great mighty Empire they are ready to submit to all the inevitable consequences of war, firmly believing that the forced participation of Great Britain in defence of international rights and obligations has been based on the highest principles of public morality justice and equity. That as loyal subjects in common with other communities they pray to the Almighty for the most complete and brilliant success of the British arms. They also desire to place all the resources and individual services through His Excellency Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at the feet of their august Sovereign.

Mr. Mohomedally Mulla Abdulally Patheria proposed that the Chairman, Mr. Mohomedally Adamjee Peerbhoy, be authorised to transmit the 1st resolution by wire to his Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay and a copy of the same be sent to the Right Hon'ble Most Noble Marquis of Crewe, the Secretary of State for India.

LOYAL SERVICE TO THE EMPIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would you kindly allow me to suggest, through the medium of your widely-read journal, that small food committees may be formed under the chairmanship of the justices of the peace, in various parts of the city, to make shop-to-shop visitation and see that merchants are not selling at high prices. I presume some of the merchants do not sell at the prices fixed by the Bombay Government. Is this not a loyal service to the Empire in time of need?—Yours, etc.,

M. A. MUNSHI.

Byculla, Aug. 19, 1914.

A considerable number of applicants for registration under the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, are persons subject to Military Law; but there is no provision in the Act either for refusing registration to, or for the removal from the Medical Register of, the name of any person who has been convicted either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict. c. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), of an offence which is also a cognizable offence, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898). The Bill is designed to remove this defect in the Act.

NEWS FROM RANGOON.

AMERICAN CONSUL TO LOOK AFTER AUSTRIAN INTERESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 19.

Acting under orders of the State Department, Washington, Mr. K. Moorshead, United States Consul in Rangoon, took over charge of the Austrian Consulate in Rangoon to-day, and will in future look after the interests of Autrian subjects here.

Advice was received to-day by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steam Navigation Company's Rangoon agents, that owing to the situation, the S. S. Hakata Maru has been withdrawn from the Japan-Calcutta service and that no substitute has been arranged. This steamer was timed to leave Yokohama on Saturday.

The local agents of the Bibby Line have received a cable from the Home office announcing the present voyages of the Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire from Liverpool have been blanked by a Government proclamation.

Acting under the orders of the Prize Court, the cargo of the Alesia will be discharged to-morrow. Graham and Company, recent agents of the ship, will now as Government agents grant delivery of orders on the production of proper documents.

In connection with the capture of this ship the Second Deputy Registrar, Chief Court, to-day examined in camera witnesses on standing interrogatories.

QUESTION OF JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY TO BE APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

A Press Communique states:—In accordance with the assurance given in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 20th February 1914, and after consultation and in agreement with all Local Governments, the Government of India recommended to the Secretary of State the appointment of a committee to enquire into the whole question of jail administration. His Lordship approved of the proposal and the matter of personnel was occupying the attention of the Government of India when the outbreak of war interrened. No investigation can be satisfactorily conducted in the present circumstances and with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, the Government of India have regretfully postponed the constitution of such a committee for the present.

LETTER OF DYING EXPLORER.

AFTER A HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT WITH LEOPARD.

A thrilling letter, written between fits of delirium by a wounded man as he lay dying in a mission house in North Rhodesia, has been received by Mr. W. G. Rushbrook, the Headmaster of St. Olave's School Southwark, who knew the writer as a pupil some years ago. In all probability death took place very shortly after the letter was completed, says the "Daily News and Leader."

The writer was Mr. Raleigh Napier Kelsey, the leader of the Cape to Cairo Motor Expedition and formerly a captain in General Baden-Powell's South African Police, whose death was recorded in "The Daily News" in June. It is sent from the Chitambo Mission, North Rhodesia, and is as follows:

WHEN THE RIFLE JAMMED.

"Dear Mr. Rushbrook,—There are few people I can write to as I am gradually leaving my senses, or they leave me. Last Sunday—Easter Sunday—I wounded a leopard eight miles out here in my camp. Followed up. Leopard and me met again. He made a short rush at me.

"My magazine jammed and leopard did good damage to my rifle; not enough to make it useless, however. Then we had a hand-to-hand fight, and I could only keep him on the ground by thrusting my hand in his mouth or jaw while with my right hand I readjusted jam and shot him.

"The damage was great and I hurried into this mission, as I thought with a day or two's attention I should be well again. . . . Here I still am. The doctor, if in, cannot possibly be here until Wednesday or Thursday—after a few moments I shall go off again and get delirious. If the mission had not been there I should never have written another letter, and even now it is a toss up of poisoning. So although I always mean to get through it's a small chance.

"GOOD LUCK TO THE SCHOOL!"

"I came out here with the Cape to Cairo Moto Expedition. I left school in 1897. I have to stop every now and again, as I go off in a faint. Receive this letter—you can't read it, as I am in great pain and fever—as from an old Olavian whose last thoughts—at least, what may be his last—go back to his 'Head. . . . Good luck to the school and you.—Raleigh Napier Kelsey.

"P.S.—Please excuse this letter. I honestly cannot do better—it's an awful effort. I think you will excuse it and accept it as the worst I ever wrote. It's effort, all effort that counts. Remember my flesh is torn and bitten, and I have had no food—could not eat it—and from to-day I shall just sleep.—Raleigh."

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

We publish to-day the fourth of a series of articles by a well-known veteran citizen of Bombay, who will from week to week in this column write his reminiscences of Bombay, when it was still in the making. The articles will appear on Fridays.

The Castle gates were open flung
The quivering drawbridge rocked and rung.

Though "Heptenesia," from days lost in the mist of ages, possessed a magnificent seaboard, it was not till the whirligig of Time, in its ceaseless course, had, soon after its acquisition by the British, revealed to a growing and venturesome population, full of trading instincts, the pricesless gifts with which Nature had endowed it. Its value was no doubt discerned by the Portuguese, the Dutch and their predecessors for some centuries before. But to the British must be awarded the credit of having recognised and appreciated its incomparable utility as a great harbour of infinite capacity for purposes of a well-organised and systematic trade. It was the genius of the race of the Drakes and the Forbishers who with a clear gaze foresaw the potentialities and possibilities of the dowry which a British monarch received from the then navigators and the first maritime nation of Europe who had traded with the East Indies. Thus it came to pass that the imperative necessity of protecting the harbour from the periodical piratic invasions of the Moplas, the Angrias and others, was recognised. True it is that statesmen and warriors, soldiers and sailors, merchants and bankers, judges and scholars, shipbuilders and town-planners, each and all had contributed to the making of Bombay within their respective sphere from the days of Gerald Angier to those of Elphinstone, Frere and Ray. And though the names of the latter three are household words in the Presidency and inscribed on the pages of history, it is sad to reflect that those of the earliest makers, the real founders of the greatness and prosperity of the town and island of Bombay, should have been forgotten. How oblivious are we of those memorable founders, the good men and true, who unobtrusively did their arduous, nay perilous, work, caring naught for name and fame, at the close of the seventeenth and the commencement of the eighteenth centuries! In the illustrious roll of those men whose sagacity had been instrumental in the making of Bombay, their names should for ever stand in the front rank as pioneers.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE FORT.

Describing what has been called "the Fort" these two centuries past, as it presented itself to the gaze of the generation of the fifties of the nineteenth century, we are reminded of two such pioneers whose foresight and statesmanship are intimately associated with its construction wherever they landed. It was Gerald Aungier who, having recognised the incalculable value of Bombay as a great emporium of seaborne trade, embarked on formulating a project for the protection of the harbour and the safety of the population from those bold and intrepid marauders, the Indian Vikings of the Western Coast. They were most venturesome and troublesome during the occupation of "Bombaim" by the Portuguese. The project of surrounding the eastern and western foreshore with a rampart was taken on hand by Angier in 1685. It was, however carried into execution by Charles Boone some forty years afterwards. Whatever may have been the military strategy of the times, it was in 1715 that he undertook to construct and complete the chain of fortifications from north to south and east to west in the town and island of Bombay, dilapidated vestiges of which may still be seen on the Sion and Worli hills, on the Mahim foreshore and elsewhere. The harbour thus came to be enclosed by high ramparts with bastions and moats and drawbridges. What is still called "Bombay Castle" was the pivot of those fortifications which extended from the Apollo Bunder to the eastern foreshore as far as St. George's Hospital and thence to the west, where now stand the Empire Buildings to the farther extremity where what is now being erected the College of Science was enclosed. This large area, covering some two miles and more in length and about three quarter miles in breadth, was enclosed and called "the Fort." On these ramparts of great height and thickness were mounted guns at various strategic centres. The bastions, the last remnant of which is to be still seen on the eastern frontage of St. George's Hospital, on the Frere Road, were also mounted with heavy pieces of artillery.

RUMOURS OF WAR.

War and rumours of war between the English on the one hand and the French and Spanish on the other were extremely plentiful. So much so that in 1739, owing to the trouble given by the Maratha pirates and rumours of war by England against France and Spain, the merchants were in a state of consternation. Bassein Fort had fallen. They subscribed Rs. 30,000 towards the expenses of constructing ditches all round the Fort walls. The work was fully completed in 1743 at the expense of 2½ lakhs. The war was actually declared in 1744, so that Bombay harbour and town were made quite safe from invaders. But during the interval up to 1762, additions were being constantly made to the fortifications by means of bastions and buttresses. At the same time an old fortress which had stood on the Dongri Hill was demolished as being close to the town and therefore dangerous. It has been officially placed on record that by 1764 Bombay was made "fully impregnable." This was the Fort in 1743. The military strategy of the age might be guessed from what yet remains of the dismantled fortifications, east and west. It seemed as if the fortifications were so constructed that gun answered gun and fort replied fort! Till the year 1862, these fortifications all round Bombay stood fast and the generation which flourished then had been able to realise what the makers of Bombay had achieved in matters defensive during the previous hundred years and more.

TRADE FOLLOWS THE FLAG.

Meanwhile, with greater security the Fort, which was more or less a vast patch of green as viewed by many a traveller of the time, was fast built upon. Public offices and residences as well as business offices and houses of the wealthier class sprang up briskly within the area comprised. Trade literally followed the flag, which is still waving over "Bombay Castle." The "Castle" itself is described as a real bulwark of strength, strongly guarded by European troops who had their barracks near and known as the King's Barracks,—that massive pile of buildings which still serves as a landmark to remind how well the defenders of the day had taken care of the possession of Charles II. Any day the curious may start northward from the Town Hall straight in the direction of Bazar-gate Street to view those barracks now devoted more or less to peaceful storage of goods required by the existing troops, Indian and European, in the town. The massive buildings skirt the two sides of the southern end of the Bazaar-gate Street and need to be closely inspected from within to gain a complete knowledge not only of the solidity of the buildings but their construction and accommodation from the military point of view.

"BOMBAY CASTLE."

To the present generation "Bombay Castle" is only a name, a legend. The antiquarian and the curious may still view it by permission of the proper military authorities. But it must have for a century at the least a stern reality for the great object in view. It was the centre of the defences of the Fort as constructed by the genius of the Moltkes of the day who advised the Government. But he would in vain attempt to realise "Castle" in the sense in which we read descriptions of such in poems and novels or romance. Poetry there may have been, and romance also, but the piping times of peace which Bombay has enjoyed for a century and more have made the "Bombay Castle" too prosaic and of little interest except to the historian or the curious. The gates are there, hoary with age. At any rate the writer had seen them in his boyhood. The moats and ditches and the drawbridges were there; though, perchance, they are mere curiosities at present. And one can say with Scott that though the castle gates have been flung open the drawbridges and other appliances have grown quite rusty and creak or they rock and swing about after the fashion of all things old of the kind. Viewed in his boyhood, it was even then an obsolete "place of arms." No doubt old guns and cannons and all sorts of shells were to be seen in abundance here, there and everywhere as one strolled leisurely over the entire castle ground, an exercise by itself of an evening. Heavy ordnance and small arms were all to be seen in a big hall safeguarded by English troops.

"WHEN WE WERE BOYS."

To our boyish mind it was a striking place for recreation while the sight of the soldiers, and their evening parade, to the tune of drums and pipes, were a constant attraction. Altogether, the "Bombay Castle" reality of our boyhood's days has a vivid corner in our mind and now and again imagination carries us back to those days so that we may once skip and roam and play the dummy soldier. Though "Bombay Castle" inspired us with awe, we were never frightened by the heavy pieces of ordnance pyramidically heaped here, there and everywhere. Sometimes we strolled to the foot of the flagstaff to watch how the Union Jack, fluttering at the mast, braving many a breeze, was hauled down at sunset as the reveille beat. And sometimes we met with pleasing sights of domesticity which tickled and amused us, as we sauntered in the direction of the family quarters of the soldiers. The ruddy-looking lasses would call the poultry at eventime to their cages by whistling and offering grain, the little babies would play and sometimes we would join in the amusement. Perhaps those amenities which in the midst of hard soldier-life in the Castle were necessary to while away time. This was the way in which the Castle, the scene of our boyhood, now and again delighted and impressed us.

A COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S FUNERAL.

And we may close this letter with one more incident. In the early part of the Fifties (it must be between 1851 and 1853) there was a great military funeral and the pageant was most impressive while the troops massed in front of St. Thomas Cathedral and the service was going on in the Cathedral itself. The funeral was that of a Commander-in-Chief who it was said, was connected with royalty. It was afterwards taken to "Bombay Castle" and deposited in a catafalque in the arsenal room pending the conveyance of the coffin to England. Permission was given to the public to view it and batches in limited numbers were allowed to see it. But "Bombay Castle" was divested of all its military glory and ordnance in the sixties when the Kirkee factory was established, and the only thing which reminds us to-day is the customary "Government Gazette" which dates all resolutions of the Pro-consul from that locality. It was no doubt the seat of power and authority, while the head of the State resided in "Government House" on the opposite site of the road, the premises for years known as the old Secretariat, Jonathan Duncan of happy memory being the last of the Governors who ruled or reigned in Bombay from that historic place. Thus it is that, though the gates of the Castle are still open, there is to be seen no "quivering drawbridge" which can rock and ring.

SIMLA NOTES.

THE SHADOW OF WAR.

A FOOLISH CRITICISM OF THE VICEROY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 17.

The War overshadows everything. It is the all absorbing topic. But no authentic news is available which I can communicate. The station is full of rumours and gossip but it is no part of responsible journalism to carry tales. In Simla efforts are in evidence for the comfort of soldiers and sailors at the front. His Excellency the Viceroy has issued an appeal which I have no doubt will meet with a generous response. Lady Butler held a meeting at Peterhoff and ladies of all classes are doing what they can to secure gifts and collect clothing for the wounded. The most significant factor in the whole situation is loyalty of India to the Empire. This is an object lesson to many Anglo-Indians. There will be discontents and differences, but there will be no trace of disloyalty anywhere. This outburst of loyalty must be extremely gratifying to the Viceroy who has been working for progress and contentment since his arrival in this country.

Curiously enough Lord Hardinge's policy has come in for sharp criticism by Mrs. Tibbits in her latest book "Cities Seen in East and West." She has a large following in India. I am one of those who are fond of her writings. It must be confessed, however, that in the chapter "The official Citadel" she has fallen into grave error as to facts. Writing about Lord Hardinge she says:—"But one does not admire a man whose *idee fixe* is to save his own political skin." This estimate is far from correct. Lord Hardinge has never cared for his own political skin. Who can ever forget his memorable action at Cawnpore and his courageous pronouncement on the South African question at Madras. It is a matter of common knowledge that Lord Hardinge, if once convinced of the righteousness of a cause, will act without hesitation or fear. He will not care to save his skin. In fact he voluntarily got his political skin scorched over the South African affair.

Like Mrs. Tibbits I had opportunities to study the administrations of both Lord Curzon and Lord Minto and I venture to say without fear of contradiction that Lord Hardinge has saved India from the ferment which Lord Curzon created and also saved her from the policy of drift which Lord Minto initiated. Mrs. Tibbits claims that Lord Curzon won the respect of the Indians by his courage. Respect indeed, I have never known a better disliked Viceroy. Even among orthodox Anglo-Indians he is known as "the Imperial Bounder."

Mrs. Tibbits has also made a violent attack on the late Lady Hardinge. The letter's memory, however, requiries no defence from me. She was adored all over India and her memory will remain ever green in this country. We loved her because, unlike the wives of other Viceroys she never attempted to usurp her husband's functions nor ever meddled with the affairs of the Government of India. She was a good and devout lady who had great sympathy with her Indian sisters. I am surprised to find that Mrs. Tibbits has not a word to say about the part Lady Hardinge played after the Delhi outrage. We can never forget her courgae on that fateful day. Mrs. Tibbits however does not stop here. She has also directed a mild attack on the Viceroy's staff by eulogising the urbanity of Sir James Dunlop Smith. We all know that Sir James is a very plausible man. In India he said and did many things which he never meant and many of us were victims of his promises. Sir James DuBoulay, however, is a straight and taciturn official. In our dealings with him we know where we are. He is loyal to his Chief and has a patriotic sense of duty which he extends to the Europeans and Indians alike. Sir James may be strict and unbending but he is pure gold. No humbug or sham finds a place in his official code.

Turning to the Civil administration of the country, the war has forced it in the shade. Nevertheless the departments are as busy as ever. A good deal of fresh work has been thrown on the departments and special war branches have been created. The Legislative and the Home departments have been busy in promulgating Ordinances, while the Finance and the Commerce have been looking after trade and banking, the Foreign and Political are dealing with the generous offers made by the Chiefs, the Railway department has the transportation arrangements in hand and the Army offices are working day and night. The Government Press is also working at high pressure. These are effects of the war and every body from the Viceroy downwards is doing his share cheerfully. The Imperial Legislative Council will meet here on the 8th September and possibly the non-official members will have something to say about the war. It has been decided not to raise any controversial topic and accordingly an important resolution on the Colonial Indian question has been deferred till the Delhi session. The decision is wise as it is impossible to get any hearing on the question of Indians in the Colonies as long as the war lasts. Thereafter it is hoped that the atmosphere will be clearer when the subject of recognition of India's claims in the Colonies will be pushed ahead. Meanwhile "Mum" is the word.

Cutler, Palmer & Co
The Wine Merchants of the East
LONDON OFFICE, 3A NEW LONDON STREET, MARK LANE, E.C.

Beg to announce that pending details of the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the State cover of the extra War Risks and other charges on ships and cargoes, there will be

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

The public demand for our well-known brands of wines and spirits should therefore be met, for the time being without enhancement throughout Bombay and its territories.

BOMBAY Offices and Warehouse.....Medows Street, Fort

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A CASE OF FALSE ADOPTION.

(Before Justices Beaman and Hayward.)

BAKUBHAI UMEDCHAND MINOR BY HIS FATHER GOGAL HAKAMCHAND
v.
BAI DHIRI.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Vajeram, First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who rejected the plaintiff-appellant's case with costs.

In this case the plaintiff sued for a declaration that he had been adopted by deceased Rukhmani, who was his father's sister and a child widow. Her husband had immoveable and moveable property worth Rs. 30,618 which she inherited after his death. An adoption deed had been passed by her in the plaintiff's favour after her return from the pilgrimage to Kesariaji to perpetuate her husband's name.

The first defendant who was the step-daughter of Rukhmani obtained a certificate of heirship under Act VII of 1897 to recover some money due to Rukhmani and she contended that Rukhmani had never adopted the plaintiff, and no ceremonies had ever been performed, that the adoption-deed alleged to have been passed by her was false and got up by the plaintiff's father, that Rukhmani was on very bad terms with the plaintiff's parents, and there were many civil and criminal proceedings between them and so it was not at all probable that the alleged adoption could take place; that on the date of the purchase of the stamp paper for the execution of the adoption-deed she was not at Ahmedabad and so the document was false. The second defendant also challenged the adoption.

The First Class Subordinate Judge investigated first the question whether the plaintiff was adopted by Rukhmani or not and he found that the plaintiff had not been able to prove the alleged adoption.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel confirmed the decree of the lower court and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the appellant.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad with Mr. U. K. Trivedi appeared for the respondent.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE ASKED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

IN RE D. V. HASSELT, AND W. J. ROBERTS, BOTH EMPLOYEES IN THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

This was a reference made to the High Court by Mr. C. C. Dutt, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, recommending that a sentence of imprisonment was necessary in each case. Mr. Dutt pointed out that the sentences passed by Mr. Jolly, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in these cases was illegal. The law had considered the offence of which the accused were convicted so grave as to prescribe a substantive term of imprisonment as being absolutely necessary, however short that term may be. The facts are that on the 23rd May Mr. Jolly, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Bhusawal, convicted the accused of causing grievous hurt to two Hindoos by knocking out their teeth and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each or in default of payment ordered them to undergo 15 days rigorous imprisonment.

In Hasselt's case, an oilman by name Hirasing Bapusing was the complainant. On hearing his wife cry out, he went to her assistance, and asked Hasselt not be molest her. Hasselt thereupon assaulted the complainant and knocked out one of his teeth.

Hasselt pleaded that he had struck the man in self-defence.

In the second case Roberts was charged with having struck one Gasi Walad Bhima, a carpenter. The carpenter had executed certain work for Roberts and a sum of Rs. 3 was due to him. He went to Roberts' house during his absence and demanded the money from Mrs. Roberts. On his return home Roberts was informed that the carpenter had been very impatient in his demands for money. Roberts then went over to the carpenter and assaulted him, and during the assault knocked out one of the teeth of the carpenter.

Their Lordships ordered notices to be issued against both the accused to show cause why the sentence passed on them should not be altered to one of imprisonment.

FORGERY OF A RENT NOTE.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED BY THE HIGH COURT.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

VENKAPPA GANPAYA HEGDE.
v.
THE KING EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Karwar, who convicted the accused of forgery and sentenced him to 18 months' regorous imprisonment.

This case arose out of a rent suit filed in the court of the Mamlatdar of Sirsi by one Devorbhatt against one Ganeshbhatt as lessee for Rs. 46 as rent, for certain lands in Chapparmane village. The accused admitted the claim for rent and paid the amount into court, but at the same time pleaded that he was *Mulgeni* tenant from Ganesh and in support of this plea put in a receipt alleged to have been passed to him about February 1911 by Timmanbhat, the father of the plaintiff. Both parties asked the Mamlatdar to adjudicate on this question of tenure. The Mamlatdar did so and his decision was that the tenure was *Chalgeni*. He held the rent note to be a forged document and after issuing due notice to accused ordered the present prosecution.

Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. G. S. Mulgaoker appeared for the appellant. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY 21ST OF AUG. 1914.

Before The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

20-14—In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 and in re the Credit Bank of India Ltd (in Liquidation), Hiralal and Co, G. K. Mavlankar v R D Sethna, Payne and Co., Part Heard.

17-14-1219-12—Malvi H M and R, R D Sethna v Messrs. Jwalaprasad Gangaprasad a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

57-13-529-12—Malvi H M and R (for a pauper) Ismail Gafoor v Yacoob Haji Hassan and ors, Payne and Co.

21-14-931-10—Little and Co, Messrs Price Wills and Reeves v Nawab Kamal Yarjung Bahadur, Bicknell M R and Co.

6-14-84-13—Payne and Co, Abdul Kadar Sullemanji v Essabhai Abdulalli, Kanga and Sayani.

22-14-129-14—Mulla and Mulla, Dewji Cooverji and Co a firm v Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, Captain and V.

S C 10-14-574-13—Jehangir S M & H Habib Haji Moosa v Bai Samarathbai widow Mulji & Tha.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary suit for disposal in Chambers.

766-14—Jehangir S. M. and H. Vithaldas Narrandas Kathori v Dattatrya Trimbuk Jani.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

246-13—Ard. H D & Co Gangaram Raghunath Samarit & anr. v. Hari Sadachiv Khanol & anr. Sabins & Co Chitnes M & R Part Heard 31-7-13.

For Further directions and costs and a Acting Assistant Comr's Report.

360-11—Jehangir M & S Chimabai widow v. Dulla Kuppa & ors Mehta D & L Jam R & D Raghavayya N & Co.

839-13—Mano H M & Co Jehangir Sorabji Nanji & ors. v. Kharshedbai widow & ors. Sabins & G Madh. K & C.

672-12—Bhai K & G Vallabhdas Madhowji and anr. v. Hridas Primji & ors. Matu J & M Edg. G W & Co. Rafatayaa N & Co.

57-14—Madh. K & C Jaynarayen Baldevdas Daga v. Gill & Co a firm & anr. Crawford B & Co.

711-13—Payne & Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed & Son a firm v. Karimji Ebramji & Sons a firm Motichand & D.

713-13—Payne & Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed & Son a firm v. Adamji Jafferji & Co. a firm Motichand & D.

1202-13—Rustomji & Co Balmakund Gobindram v. Dayaram Mangamal & anr. Jam R & D.

3-14—Crawford B & Co The Motsin Bushan Kaisha Ld. Ebrahim Mahomed-Bham Payne & Co.

21-14—Sm. B Co. Philip Haggin v. Hadrian Coutts Crawford B & Co.

22-14—Dubash & Co. Bhura Ratna & Co. a firm v. Baboo Sakaram Jadav-Ulu P & P.

28-14—In Person Hirachand Manrup & ors. v. Javanmall Manrup & ors. Sm. B & Co.

29-14—Sabnis & G Amirbibi widow v. Aziza-bibi widow & ors Sabnis & G. Little & Co.

1028-13—G H Dalal Rupchand Ranjildas a firm v. Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomedkhan Sondagar a firm Sabnis & G.

89-14—M B Chothia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy v. Wesngara Maganlal Hargovandas & anr. Bhai K & G.

103-14—Khambatta & Co. (for a panper Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Gulam Mohidin Pator v. Aishbhai widow & anr. Ard. H D & Co.

749-13—Payne & Co. Ahmed Sulleman Dinath Baba & ors. Mehta D & L.

1352-12—Nadirsha & D Premabai widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B I Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co. Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Manmal Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

276-14—Bhimji & Co Nathibai widow v. Velbai widow & anr. Tyabji D & Co.

249-13—Bhai A & G The Poona Bank Ld. & anr. v. Motilal Chunil Malvi H M & R.

1126-12—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankardas & ors. v. Gangasagor Lachmandas & ors. Payne & Co Tyabji D & Co.

667-14—Tyabji D and Co Govind Tukaram Shiwalkar v. Vithal Ramji Arekar & ors. Dastur and Co. Mirza M & M.

For Consent Decree.

967-12—Mulji and Tha. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Nani widow and ors. Tyabji D and Co.

563-13—Captain & V Mangaldas Chaturbhoy Chimabhai Peraj & ors Mulla & Mulla.

552-14—Patel & Ez Lakmibai widow v. Kapurchand Monji & anr Little & Co.

169-13—Judah and S. Appa Gangaram Kaduskar v Sakhubai widow and ors Khund L. & M. Little & Co.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THANA HEADQUARTERS.

A BANDRA VIEW.

On the Government proposal to remove the headquarters of the Thana District, for climatic and other reasons, from Thana to some other more suitable place, the Bandra Literary and Social Catholic Association have prepared the following statement:—

After a very careful consideration of the question we are of opinion that the contemplated transfer of the Thona District headquarters is warranted only if expert opinion has definitely pronounced that the insanitary condition of Thana, which, it is understood, is the chief ground that militates against the retention of the existing headquarters, cannot be improved, at a reasonable cost, by the application of the more modern hygienic methods for the improvement of towns. Failing such a remedy, the Association see no alternative but to accept the decision of the Committee to remove the headquarters from the Town of Thana.

That the Association would have earnestly welcomed the selection of Bandra for the location of the headquarters, but in view of the early possibility of the separation of Salsette from the Thana District, are constrained to agree to the course proposed by Government.

That the members of this Association cannot claim to speak with any degree of confidence on the relative merits of Palghar and Vevji, but would suggest that a transfer of the headquarters to the Bassein fort or a site in the neighbourhood of Tungor Hills (which they understand was once proposed as a hill station for Bombay by one of the Collectors of Thana) would perhaps be more suitable on sanitary and economic grounds and in view of its accessibility.

That the Association urge most strongly the extreme inconvenience and expense caused to the residents of Bandra and Salsette generally by the location of the head quarters at Thana, which disadvantage will not be minimised by the removal of the head quarters to any other place outside Salsette; and they would venture to submit that until such time as the future of Salsette is determined, a First Class Subordinate Judge's Court should be stationed at Bandra, this being a measure of absolute necessity in the interests of the people as well as the administration; and that such a step has not been pressed on the attention of Government, is due to the expectation which has long prevailed that Bandra was to be the future head quarters of the Thana District. Had it been generally known that Government had abandoned the idea as far back as 1911 the claims of Bandra to a Subordinate Civil Court would have been put forward long ago, and the members of this Association now most earnestly pray that no further time may be lost in granting this sorely needed relief to a large area comprising the most advanced portion of the District.

SERVIAN NATIONALISM.

DREAMS OF EXPANSION WESTWARDS.

WHY THE ARCHDUKE WAS MURDERED.

Passing through Uskub about a month after the war between the Balkan Allies, a question occurred to me which drew from a high Servian official an illuminating answer, writes Mr. H. N. Brailsford in the "Manchester Guardian." The place was in process of rapid transformation from the sleepy Turkish city which I had known into a semi-European garrison. It was garish already with electric light. Its tranquil alleys bristled with the comings and goings of an alert and busy army. If a muezzin still told the last remnant of the faithful that prayer is better than sleep, one felt that this nation in arms was in little danger of making a fetish of either. The old sleeping city of prayers hummed with the vivid will of conquest and advance.

Uskub is a bigger town than Belgrade. It stands in the centre of a great rich plain defended by rampart upon rampart of mountains. No neighbour overlooks it or commands it. It is, moreover, an historic fortress dignified in Servian memory and Servian song with the traditions that have descended from Dushan's empire. I marvelled that the Servians had not at once transferred their capital from exposed and distant Belgrade to this central situation. When I put my question to a capable Servian diplomatist his answer threw a flood of light upon the future. "Yes," he replied, "we did think very seriously of transferring the capital to Uskub and came near to doing it. But it was felt that such a move would be regarded by our people in Bosnia as an abandonment. Belgrade looks into Austria. It is the gate of our advance." That answer sums up the mood in which Servia emerged from her two victorious wars. She was elated and still rather surprised by her own success. She saw the immediate future as a period of preparation for a fresh advance. But her conquests in the south were finished. Her next march would be into the west.

THE NATIONAL SPIRIT.

It is difficult for a West European, and above all for an Englishman, to realise the intensity of the national feeling which is the dominant passion of all the Balkan peoples. With us a man is a Liberal or a Tory, a Socialist, a suffragist, a Churchman or a freethinker nine times or ninety times for the once that he must remember that he is an Englishman. A Serb or a Greek thinks all the day and every day in terms of nationality. His church is but the nation in the light of eternity, his party politics are rival methods of realising the national idea, his art and his music are conscious assertions of the national soul. Nationality is his one idealism. Address an educated Servian in German in a train or in the street and you will detect a sudden stiffening of hostility which every nerve in his body assumes under the impression that the stranger must be an Austrian.

There has been a change for the better during recent years in the public life of Servia which to me, who had known her in the old days of King Alexander, was a continual surprise. The old frothy, complacent extravagance of national pride had become a spur to work and organisation. The younger generation was throwing itself into movements for education and even combating the vice of drunkenness by temperance propaganda. Even the Church—always in the Balkans the last stratum of society to feel a new impulse—was attempting to make itself a moral force. But the change had done nothing to sober the old flamboyant chauvinism. The chauvinist had learned to work for his ideal of national expansion. He worked and organised who before had only talked. But the will of the race was set with a new power of concentration on the task of reuniting the scattered Servian race. The ablest and the soberest of Servians dreamed only of repeating the exploits of Savoy against an Austria which was in their unanimous view as decadent and as vulnerable today as in the middle decades of last century.

THE SARAJEVO CRIME.

It is to me inconceivable that official Servia can have had any share in the murder at Sarajevo. It is hard to believe even that any considerable society, however hostile to Austria and however guilty of seditious propaganda in Bosnia, can have plotted so supreme a folly. But none the less the crime had its root in Servian nationalism and was a mad application of a logic which was deeply fixed in Servian minds. To Servian nationalists this decidedly pro-Slav prince, who had married a Slav lady and intervened time after time to protect Slav minorities in Hungary, was an enemy far more formidable than any of the older generation of Austrian Imperialists. He stood for the Jesuit policy which had with varying success separated the Catholic South Slavs from the Orthodox Serbs. His ideal was a Western Slavonic world emancipated from German or Magyar domination, with a culture definitely Occidental yet in sentiment and language Slavonic, firmly attached to an Austrian Empire which would be a rival focus to Russia and to Servia in their national aspirations. It was this subtle policy of dividing to govern, this attempt to lure the Servian race from its Eastern and Orthodox Orientalism, which explains a stupid and cowardly murder far more than the direct oppressions and the interferences with their civil and political liberties of which the Bosnia Serbs with justice complained.

The Austrian police, with its espionage, its censorship, and its steady policy directed to cutting all communications—personal, educational, or even commercial—with Belgrade, was certainly a hard master to the Bosnian Serbs. The agrarian policy of the Magyars was a continual menace to Servian agriculture. The old rankling grievance, newly revived in the creation of Albania, that Servia had been shut off from her Adriatic outlet inspired much of the anti-Austrian sentiment. But the real spur to hasty tactics and violent plots was probably not so much Austrian oppression as the graver fear that a more statesmanlike policy might end, under the late Archduke's leadership, in dividing the Servian race not by boundaries merely but by sundered sentiments.

One cannot in this painful crisis feel a frank partisanship with either side. Servia defends the deeper moral right of racial unity where Austria stands only for the crude fact of an existing Empire based on force. Servia has been a bad neighbour to a Power which has provoked her by economic injuries and the insults of a bullying diplomacy added to the graver wrongs of conquest. In the hour of her extreme need it is likely that Servia will pay heavily for her recent errors of statesmanship. She snatched at an excessive share of Macedonia and thereby alienated the Bulgarian ally who would have stood by her in her conflict with the Austrian Empire. Worse still, she must remember that she now has in Macedonia a conquered and embittered Bulgarian population which will tie her hands and immobilise a part of her armies if the supreme peril of invasion should threaten her.

A GREAT SERVIAN.

No one reading "The Serajevo Tragedy: its Political Results," by Chedo Mijatovich, can fail to be struck by its dominant note, the insistence on that "yoke of inauspicious stars" under which—as with a ricochet shot finding its billet where the marksman (the poor instrument of destiny) least expects—the trend of consequences is so utterly changed. Such are thoughts of a woman, who was Chedo Mijatovich's table-companion in 1891, when that "Grand Old Man" of Servia (then at the Servian Embassy) was one of a brilliant gathering, assembled at the invitation of the Society of Authors, to celebrate the signing of the Copyright Treaty between England and the United States.

THE PILOT OF A YOUNG NATION.

Mijatovich has seen some stirring events since then. Yet one of the epithets used to describe him has reference more to the mellowness of his experience than to the number of his years. From his appearance a stranger would have said he had some strain in him of the southern Frenchman; and the leonine head seems that of one born to command. With the easy suavity of the practised diplomatist he plunged at once into a talk, calculated to bring out the points of his neighbour and gauge her depths.

He told his listener that the proudest moment of his life was the signature of the treaty which made Servia an independent State, when the engineering of years was thus completed; adding that he still possessed the inkstand used on that memorable occasion. Then he spoke of his country and his aspirations for it; and on hearing that the girl beside him was associated with publishing, he laughingly expressed the hope that when the book he was then contemplating should appear, she would be merciful to its demerits. On is left, Mme. Mijatovich, a handsome woman more characteristically Slav as regards features and with the forceful personality befitting the mate of such a man, threw in from time to time a few words supplementing her husband's remarks.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

On the other side of the table, exactly opposite this group of three, the very antithesis of the man of deeds who was hewing into shape a newly constituted State, was the polar star of the aesthetic movement—Oscar Wilde—with an ever-changing group of satellites, chiefly young journalists hanging breathlessly on his brilliant sallies.

The abiding memory with her is the contrast between those two men, Oscar Wilde and Chedo Mijatovich. Oscar Wilde stood for the arts and amenities of peace. Now, it is "the magic of blows" that may settle affairs in Servia.

DEFAMATION SUIT AGAINST THE JAM-E-JAMSHED.

CHARGE FRAMED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 18.

The District Magistrate resumed the hearing yesterday of the defamation cases brought by Mr. Cowasji against Messrs. J. B. Murzban, the proprietor and P. J. Marzban, the editor and publisher of the "Jam-e-Jamshed." The second accused in his statement to the court, said he did not wish it to be misunderstood as the Jam-e-Jamshed now knew from what had transpired in the court that Mr. S. Cowasjee and his wife were married by a Burmese ceremony. Mrs. S. Cowasjee was a perfectly respectable lady, and Bella was the adopted daughter of the complainant and that from what transpired in the court Bella's mother was a Parsi lady in all probability. At the time of publication of these letters he was not aware of the facts. He was led to believe certain statements owing to their having come from men like Mr. Merwanji Cowasji and Mr. Nariman. It was not usual for newspapers to send for confirmation from the opposite side when information was received from reliable sources. As soon as he reached Rangoon and knew that certain statements published in his paper were incorrect he at once offered to express regret to the complainant, through certain mutual friends, for the harsh expressions that might have hurt his feelings but Mr. S. Cowasjee had refused to accept anything but an abject apology with full costs.

THE CHARGES.

His Worship charged both the accused with having on April 18th and 20th published in the Jam-e-Jamshed at Bombay, amongst others, imputation that complainant Mr. S. Cowasjee was untruthful with the intention of getting his adopted daughter Bella into the Zoroastrian community, intending to harm or knowing that they would harm, his reputation. Accused were also charged with publishing in continuation of the above exhibits conveying, inter alia, the imputation that the said S. Cowasjee was untruthful, immoral and not fit to be associated with; intending or knowing that such imputation would be likely to harm his reputation, the offence being punishable under Section 500, I. P. C.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty. Hearing of the defence case is fixed for Saturday.

RUSSELL CARR.

Military Ventriloquist at the Gaiety Theatre.

VICTOR HUGO—"DEMI-GOD."

SOME NEW REMINISCENCES OF A VAIN GENIUS.

Mr. Charles Dawbarn contributes the following article in "T. P's Weekly":—

Guernsey has honoured Victor Hugo by the erection of a statue to him, and oratory, official and unofficial, has paid him homage. But there is another side to his character not quite so great; it was revealed only to his intimates. One of those intimates was Mme. Juliette Adam, a distinguished Frenchwoman of the present era. She was a brilliant and particularly beautiful young woman in the closing days of the Empire, and under the Republic held a salon which was attended by the most conspicuous figures in art, letters, and politics.

A FRIEND OF HUGO.

She and her husband, M. Edmond Adam, were on terms of intimacy with Hugo for many years. Though under the spell of his magic, she saw also the other side: the littlenesses, the avarice, the insensate love of praise which were mixed with his genius. Mme. Adam was not merely a society woman, whose hands Victor Hugo kissed in the ecstasy of his admiration for a pretty woman, but a heroine in the national cause. When the war broke out she performed valorous service as a nurse. At that moment Edmond Adam was Prefect of Police.

"Ah," she said to me in recalling these times in her beautiful chateau, the Abbaye de Gif, in the smiling valley of the Chevreuse, "I stole—yes, I stole—from the rich ambulance stations that I might get necessities for my poor." Not for the stealing, but for the heart and splendour of her service in these times she was awarded a "civic crown" at a great ceremony at the Trocadero the other day, and never was the distinction more richly deserved.

Mme. Adam, still splendid-looking under her grey hairs, has retained the liveliest recollections of the great man with whom she and her husband lunched or dined at least once a week for years in succession. Hugo believed in what he called the "rapprochment" of the classes, and invited the strangest collection of people to his table—cabmen and omnibus drivers, washerwomen and wives of the smaller kind of tradesmen, sat in company with the representatives of artistic and literary Paris. And the costumes were as varied as the society—plainly dressed women "en chapeau" appearing at the dinner-table side by side with a grand decelletage.

HUGO'S APPETITE.

Hugo was himself a curious mixture of the aristocrat with the democrat. For these mixed dinner parties he sent out formal invitations on printed cards! Another inconsistency was his vulgar longing for public praise. He was in the seventh heaven when the crowd shouted "Vive Hugo!" In order to be in contact with the people he rode on the Imperial of omnibuses and talked with everybody. At table one hardly knew which to admire more, his conversation or his appetite. Both were exceptional. Hugo never did anything by halves. His repasts were gargantuan, and he drank as much as he ate. Mme. Adam, however, had a grandfather, a surgeon in Napoleon's armies, who drank twelve bottles of wine a day.

NOT A GOD—A DEMI-GOD.

Hugo had the intolerance of robust health, and remarked of his constant companion, Mme. Juliette Drouet (formerly an actress at the Odeon), that she would be better if she ate more, ignoring, or affecting to ignore, that she suffered from a severe gastric trouble. This was typical of the man. One forgets his defects, however, in listening to his conversation. Mme. Adam remembers an argument on the existence of God between Hugo and Lecomte de Lisle, the French poet whose reproductions of the classics are so remarkable. Hugo discussed the question as an idealist, de Lisle as a materialist, and Mme. Adam as a pagan, as she called herself at the moment, being enamoured of the old mythology, "You are a god yourself; it is not surprising that you should defend the existence of the Deity," remarked a young man given to the most exaggerated praise of Hugo. "No, not a god—a demi-god," corrected Mme. Adam, with the fearlessness that became her well. Hugo accepted the correction with a smile. Was she not the beautiful Juliette Adam—and that sufficed. But he was certainly very eloquent on that occasion, and rose to sublime heights of idealism.

He was courtesy itself and had beautiful manners. Sometimes, when he was especially attracted, he would stoop and kiss a pretty foot with real, old-fashioned French gallantry. But one must not forget that Hugo was a peer, and, during the Empire, sat with the nobles and reactionaries in the legislative councils.

THE POET'S AVARICE.

One of the poet's defects was avarice, and he showed it in the most disagreeable light when Mme. Adam begged for his help to repatriate Rochefort, who had escaped from the penal settlements of New Caledonia, whither he had been sent for his alleged share in the Commune, and needed funds to return home. The despatch announcing his escape came from Sydney, New South Wales, was signed "Henri," and asked for a thousand pounds. Hugo, who had always professed the greatest admiration for Rochefort, whose virulent articles in "Le Mot d'Ordre" were the cause of his disgrace, visibly hesitated when the request was presented to him. "I have no money," he protested, and then, seeing the look of astonishment on Mme. Adam's face, he added: "If you doubt it you may look in my desk; here is the key." And then a thought struck him: "How was he to know that the telegram was genuine; it might be an impudent forgery." "Impossible," replied Mme. Adam with woman's intuition. "If it had been a forgery the telegram would have been signed 'Rochefort,' not 'Henri.'" "C'est vrai ca," assented Hugo, who concluded the conversation by giving a six months' bill for forty pounds. Other friends of the pamphleteer had to find the balance. "I've never told Rochefort; he had such an admiration for Hugo," commented Mme. Adam.

And the crime for which Rochefort had been sent to penal servitude had never been committed by him, declares Mme. Adam, who preserves a high admiration for this "enfant terrible" of the Paris Press, whose loss is still mourned by those who regret the old personal explosive writing which entertained the Boulevardier of an afternoon. He was supposed to have advised the mob to burn down Thiers' house. "In reality he did nothing of the sort," says his champion, warmly. "He said that Thiers deserved to have his house bombarded because he had bombarded others, but that it would not be worth while because he would rebuild his mansion at the public expenses!" Absorbed by his own greatness, the poet seemed to have no need, as he had no inclination, to read other writers. Nevertheless, this did not prevent him from giving the most fulsome praise to young authors and poets who sent him their works. He would write to say that they were greater than he, and some poor deluded young man would hurry up to Paris with the recommendation, only to discover that it had no value for the publisher. This desire for expansion at the expense of provincial vanity would have been humorous if it had not been in some cases tragic. Several disappointed poets blew out their brains in sheer despair—having been inflated by the Hugo letter: "I hail you as a genius, etc," and grievously deflated by the reception in Paris.

The great man little knew the damage he did; he was the most inconsequent of mortals. But his own vanity and self-concentration, none the less, carried a punishment: he grew old quickly, and his genius in his later years became to a great extent exhausted. The idolatry of the young pushed him on to an excess of production, and in their unwisdom his admirers, since his death, have published every thing, to the detriment of his reputation.

WORKING HOURS.

But his inspiration was tremendous, like his appetite; he was a super-man in the prodigality of his gifts. His method was to work from eight in the morning until midday; then he lunched generously, spent the afternoon in walking, riding, and paying visits, and in the evening in receiving his friends. Whatever might be said of his literary characters, at least they were powerfully drawn. Often they were unreal, but they caught the imagination. His genius and personal magnetism made him dominate the group of brilliant men by whom he was surrounded. It included Balzac, Alfred de Musset, George Sand, and Lamartine.

Yet he could be quite simple and unaffected when in the presence of children, who adored him. Has he not written delightfully of "the art of being a grandfather"? But this devotion to children and grandchildren did not save him from family disasters. No man was more afflicted in an intimate domestic sense.

His temperament was tremendous; his personal courage was less conspicuous. At the time of his country's danger he wore the uniform of the National Guard, like many other civilians, but his patriotism was prudent; he did not expose himself in posts of danger. And when Mme. Adam went through the deserted streets to nurse the wounded soldiers, with bombs falling about her carriage, Hugo did not accompany her. She lived close enough to the Titan to see his faults, but she is prepared to forgive him much for the splendour of his achievements. Having known and enjoyed his society, she can make more allowances for him.

ALBANIAN ATROCITIES.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS IN THE LORDS

GLADSTONE'S CRUSADING SPIRIT INVOKED.

The serious situation in Southern Albania was the subject of an important and, at one point, animated discussion in the House of Lords on July 28th.

Lord Lamington (U). inquired whether the Government had any confirmation of the report that the streets of towns in Southern Albania were covered with the naked bodies of women who had been strangled, and of babies hacked to pieces and that the people were being exterminated excepting for those refuges who were starving in and around Valona. He asked, further, whether, in view of the fact that Northern Albania was protected from these terrible atrocities by the presence of an international force, his Majesty's Government would not take steps to procure the dispatch of international forces to Central and Southern Albania.

INTERNATIONAL MISSION.

Viscount Morley (Lord President of the Council) said his noble friend was quite wrong in supposing that the Government were regarding with indifference the alleged enormities and abominations referred to in his question. No details had been received at the Foreign Office as to the horrors, the hideous atrocities, mentioned in the question. As to the numbers of those who had been rendered homeless, the only reports received by the Government were from unofficial sources, and could not yet be considered as much more than general rumour. In Valona it appeared there were some 20,000 refugees from South Albania, and in the surrounding country it could hardly be doubted that thousands more were in urgent need of the necessaries of life. Proposals had been made for their immediate relief, which it was hoped would be effective. The Powers were considering the dispatch from Durazzo of an international mission which would endeavour the restoration of order and confidence.

As to the second part of the question, after careful consideration of all the reports, the Government adhered to their decision that the situation did not warrant the dispatch of an international force to South Albania, but the Government would offer no objection to that task being undertaken by any other Power that might think it was its duty to undertake it.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (Leader of the Opposition) observed that Lord Morley had made no attempt to minimise the gravity of the situation, and what he had stated revealed an appalling state of things in this past of the world. He thought they were entitled to ask that the Government should not only not object to any other Power taking the matter in hand, but should agree to co-operate.

WHAT WOULD GLADSTONE HAVE DONE.

Earl Loreburn (former Liberal Lord Chancellor) said he retained the feeling of practical sympathy which Mr. Gladstone used to display for these people—a feeling which appeared to be somewhat in conflict with the Liberal ideas that now prevailed. He quite recognised the difficulties and did not want to press the Government unduly, but he thought Lord Morley's reply was inadequate. Could Lord Morley not extend his answer by saying the Government were willing to assist any other Power which took up the task?

Viscount Morley—I will suggest it to Sir E. Brey, but I am not sure that I shall back it.

Lord Loreborn—I regret that very much. I think it is grossly inadequate answer for a Liberal Minister to make. That is not the spirit in which we as a nation ought to approach this question, especially in regard to publications over whom we have incurred obligations and responsibilities. I greatly regret such a decadent answer.

CRUSADING SPIRIT.

The Marquis of Crewe (Leader of the House) said he could quite understand the feelings of horror and indignation expressed by noble lords, which must be shared by all humane persons. When Lord Loreburn alluded to the former spirit which animated the Liberal Party under Mr. Gladstone, it was fair to point out that, although they all remembered the crusading spirit of Mr. Gladstone, yet it would be found on reference to history that Mr. Gladstone was not prone lightly to rush into plans of international occupation, even in cases where he knew there had been attrocites, and that a terrible state of things existed. It was not the kind of enterprise which the Foreign Office could advise the Government to engage in lightly. The suggestion would receive the closest attention of the Government, and noble lords would admit that Sir Edward Grey was actuated by ideas no less humane than their own.

The subject then dropped.

A CRIMINAL TRIBE.

It is notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Criimnal Tribes, Act, 1911, (III of 1911), the Governor in Council, having reason to believe that the Waghris and Dharalas residing in the Kaira district are addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, is pleased to declare that the Vaghris and Dharalas residing in the said district are criminal tribes for the purposes of the said Act.

SINEWS OF WAR.

EUROPE'S GOLD RESERVES.

REMARKABLE FIGURES.

One of the great problems in an impending struggle of the nations is the question of gold. How do the great European States, which, perhaps, guide the destinies of the world, stand in this respect? I will try to give their respective resources in the precious metal at this critical moment, writes the Financial correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" from Paris. The Governments of the big Continental nations have been hunting for gold during the last two years with remarkable activity, and especially France, Russia, and Germany, for these three have had greater facilities than the others. All of them have largely increased their immediate resources in the precious metal, but Austria and Italy are far behind with a little more than forty million pounds stored away. I will quote some figures. In the case of a European conflict two mighty coalitions of wealth would stand face to face. Figures here speak more clearly than words. England, France, and Russia have in hand gold and silver metal, £426,000,000, against £211,400,000 for the Triple Alliance. Russia takes the lead with over £172,240,000 in gold, and nearly £8,000,000 in silver. France comes next with more than £160,000,000, and almost £22,000,000 in gold and silver. Within a year the Bank of France has increased its reserve by almost one-third, and that of Russia has grown in like proportion. The Imperial Bank has increased a fourth within the same lapse of time.

But it must be remembered that the store of gold kept in the Julius Tower at Spandau since the last war with France has grown lately by the sum of £3,440,000.

"FIDUCIARY NOTES."

Steps are being taken to advise the mayors of the Communes of France and the Municipal Councils that the fiduciary system made ready at the time of the Agadir incident may come into play. These municipalities, with the sanction of the mayor, and by order of the Prefect of the Department, will have authority to issue within their respective communes municipal bonds having legal currency and guaranteed by the property of these communes or—in simple English—parishes. Thus fiduciary notes will circulate locally, and have the same value as notes signed by the cashier of the Bank of France.

This is the economic mobilisation of the country in the event of war. The plan is to create a form of legal monetary circulation in those districts where the usual circulation in paper and specie is wanting. This is the way in which the Governments of the three great Continental States have proceeded. During the last twelve months the Reichsbank has stored in its coffers almost the totality of its twenty-mark pieces and foreign gold coins, and has issued during that time an equivalent number of twenty-mark bank-notes. No war has occurred during last year, yet the German Imperial Bank has done exactly what France will now do if war should break out. Indeed, the Imperial Government may have been well advised in so doing in order to accustom the German people to handle small notes in view of coming events prepared for on the other side of the Rhine.

But the imprisonment of gold coins and their replacement by slips of paper is but a very rudimentary way of increasing a metal reserve. There is a much better way, and that is by the purchases of gold in bars. Here comes the power of the London free market in gold, so long as the seaway remains open. Intermediaries operate in London, and in New York they give bills payable in gold. Hence the extraordinary elasticity of the London market so long as the supply of gold is directed thereto and is free from hostile attack. So long as the financial resources of France last the Bank of France can draw on gold received in London from overseas, unless transport by sea is blocked by a superior maritime power.

NEED OF GOLD.

Armed nations need all this gold, and they will guard it jealously. They need big reserves of the yellow metal as vouchers of the bank-notes in circulation. Woe betide the State that has not got this solid asset to back its sign manual! The French banknote is well guaranteed by the gold in the gloom of the almost inaccessible vaults of the Bank of Franco. If war should break out, the stranger and the citizen in France will find no gold, for at this moment in the banks, and even in the Bank of France, he will not receive payment in louis d'or; and even the new shining five-franc pieces can only be obtained after delay, for a considerable sum. For all the old silver coins have been already absorbed, and only new silver, fresh from the mint, is available. You can secure payment for notes on the Bank of France, but for how long? That is the question. These enormous stocks of gold would rapidly diminish in a great European conflagration, however fascinating they may be in figures; for within the last three years the hoards of gold in France, Germany and Russia have grown to the amount of £60,000,000.

A noted French economist recently calculated that the gold existing in the whole world, as far as can be surmised, would form a cube of about the size of the palace of the Bourse of Paris. Taking this amount in bulk, the £60,000,000 which France, Germany, and Russia have accumulated would represent only ten or twelve of the columns which support the palace.

"I TOLD YOU SO."

RETROSPECTIVE WISDOM OF SOME PEOPLE.

There is a class of persons whose wisdom is the envy and despair of all their less gifted fellows, upon whom they sit in judgment. Not merely is the correctness of their verdicts strangely accurate, says "The Times," but they are protected at all points by the heavy armour of conscious rectitude against any retort from the judged and condemned. They live, in consequence, tranquil and well-ordered lives incapable of disorganization by those turns of fortune which affect lesser folk. In fact, other people's failures supply the principal interest of their existence, and the motto of the clan is "I "told you so." Their justification, if ever they sought one, for their assumption of the judicial robe would be their own success in life. They are self-elected censors of the failures by right of their own prosperity. For the wise man is a successful man according to his lights. Success with him is a purely negative idea. It means the absence of failure. It is not well, therefore, to plead with him in defence the great historical truth that the world's successes have been founded upon failures. The plea would only confirm his suspicion that your mental capacity was not merely deficient—ample proof of which lies in the present failure, as duly foreseen and prophesied by himself—but actually impaired.

THE NEGATIVE RIGHTEOUSNESS.

While argument in such a case means waste of time and temper, it is better to bear meekly the triumphant "I told you so" and the recital of steps which ought to have been and cannot now be taken. For the majority, of us, the imperfect majority, no more irritating phenomenon can be met with among all the minor worries that are the real burdens in life than this form of retrospective wisdom. The vice, for such it is, is practised largely by relatives and ex-tutors who claim to "take an interest" in us, or by persons who have so little to occupy them that they are obliged to direct, from the security of pensioned ease, their critical attentions to others. Theirs is the negative righteousness which irritates and does not help. In the statement that they told us so is implied the assumption that the advice they gave, probably unasked, was more than right—it was bound to be right. We, the admonished and exasperated, know that their advice was mean and pusillanimous, that it was and is wrong, and that only chance has clothed it with an appearance of truth. If it was not wrong, then, at least, it was obvious and a platitude, conveying some such sentiment as "look before you leap." Tennyson has bequeathed to debating societies an undying topic of discussion in observing, not without courage, that it "is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." Though Tennyson is a "safe" poet, and eminently the favourite of our wise people, this view of life is anathema to them. It is, indeed, almost better never to have run the risk of losing than to be compelled to hear some merciless Eliphaz forcing upon us his coldest consolations. The soreness of the failure itself is infinitely less than the smart of that unilluminating and arrogant comment "I told you so." Its sting lies in its futility. Purists in orthodoxy such as these take no risks. They wait till time has "proved them right." It is part of their passion for correctness. Then, when failure is evident and hope is low, they come with their parrot-call to raise our wrath and damp our courage, and to inform us that they always said we had chosen the wrong career.

FEEDING UPON THE FAILURE OF OTHERS.

Failure is a formidable thing chiefly because of these prophets whose reputation feeds upon the failure of others. Boys who have run away to sea have sometimes become great men after, and confounded the family critics. Other boys have run away to sea in just the same spirit of enterprise and ambition, but have remained obscure or sunk in the world. The burden and bitterness of failure is doubled by the consciousness of what their friends and relations will say and are saying. They cannot return to face it. The instinct is rather to lie hid. The appeal to the prodigal which promises him through a newspaper advertisement that if he will return "nothing will be said," proves daily how strong and universal this feeling is. The first meeting of reconciliation is in fact an experience which both the prodigal and his parents know to be awkward and difficult. In justice to the wise people, whose valuable and gratuitous advice so many of us rejected long ago, it must be said that it is hard for any man to repress that acutely uncomfortable feeling of self-righteousness as he tries to welcome unaffectedly the prodigal home. It is reflected in the peculiarly self-conscious look of the good dog who watches the castigation of the bad one. This feeling finds its fullest expression in all who are not unpleased that the misfortunes of some one who has rejected their council should bear witness to their wisdom; but it is a feeling for the rest of us to keep a tight hand on. Samuel Butler relates how, in answer to a little Italian girl who asked for centesimi, he replied, "You don't want any centesimi." He adds that, as soon as these words fell from his lips, he knew he must be growing old. So when a friend in whom we "take an interest" retails his misfortunes to us, it is well if we do not retort that we told him so. For the moment that these words tremble on our lips we can judge that we have grown, not necessarily old, but futile and narrow.

LES BAU MALAGAS.

Spanish whirlwind Dancers at the Gaiety.

NEW THEORY OF GENIUS

THE ROOT CAUSES OF SUCCESS.

A large book by a German has been translated into English and published in London. It is called "The Man of Genius." Groping in the metaphysical fog raised by its turgid phrases, writes Mr Hamilton Fyfe, the famous "Daily Mail" correspondent, in "T. P.'s Weekly," I have failed to detach any general theory about genius, and explanation of the Great Man. But this does not disturb me, for I have a theory of my own, and I will, if you have patience, outline my theory now.

Many definitions of genius have been suggested. Most familiar of all is Carlyle's "infinite capacity for taking pains." It has been maintained, on the one hand, that any man who stands out from among his fellowmen must be endowed with a special admixture of the divine element. On the other hand, we have been bidden to regard all genius as insane. Neither hypothesis survives close examination-Benvenuto Cellini was a good deal lower than the angels. If Julius Cæsar was a lunatic, whom shall we call sane? Another suggestion attributes to all men of genius a gift for "seizing the essential." But when we ask, "Why do they possess this gift?" the oracles are dumb.

If they did not fail for other reasons all the theories offered up to now would be unsatisfactory on this account: that they only apply to great genius. We see around us every day many degrees of the quality which enables certain men to rise out of the ruck. We want to know, not merely why Shakespeare was a transcendent poet or why Napoleon conquered and ruled, but why Delane became editor of the "Times," why John Burns forced his way into the Cabinet, why Sir Thomas Lipton sells his tea all over the world; also, why in a gang of labourers one man is made foreman, or why, among a pack of schoolboys, one always takes the lead. Any real explanation of genius must help us to understand not alone its striking manifestations, but its lesser workings as well. In short, we want to know what is the root-cause of success.

I use the word "success" in its broadest sense. I mean by it the doing of whatsoever our hands find to do with all our might. I intend it to cover every kind of activity. I suppose we have all been puzzled at times to understand why, in their various occupations, some men attract attention or amass fortunes while others remain obscure and never earn more than a bare living. We cannot explain this by saying that the successful men are superior either in learning or character, in wisdom or industry, in morals or in mind. Frequently we know that the "ranker" is better-informed and better-hearted than the sergeant, the captain, or the general; a more complete, more contented, more companionable man.

HIGH OR LOW VITALITY.

Cicero was more intellectually nimble than Cæsar. Ben Jonson had more learning than Shakespeare. Babeuf's intentions were better than Bonaparte's (he lost his head for them). Sir Harry Vane was a far more logical revolutionary than Oliver Cromwell. What was there in the four great men I have named which brought them to the front? Had they any gift or quality in common, setting them apart from other men? Yes, one, and one only. Not deep insight, not high moral purpose, not desire for fame. They did not become Super-men by studying for the position, not by taking thought and laying careful plans. They came to the front without appearing to make any effort to get there—because they were more alive than other men.

WHY MEN BECOME RICH.

The cause of greatness, of genius, whether on the small scale or on the great, is I am sure, abundance of Vitality. Examine the record of any man who has made his own way to eminence in any career. You will not find that his principles were purer, his education more extended, or his conscious aims more lofty than those of his competitors. You will find that there worked within him an untiring energy; that he was forced along by this; almost, it seems sometimes, without any will of his own. Men of abounding vitality cannot be still. There is a demon of activity within them which obliges them to be always doing. They may be inclined to indolence, as Johnson was. They may be lovers of silence, like Carlyle. They may, with Cincinnatus, prefer ploughing to war and statecraft But they are not able to follow their bent. They are possessed to an insatiable craving to be at work in whatever their line may be. Those who conquer nations and found empires are not moved by ambition. Ambition only works within a restricted sphere. They are moved by the enormous force of vitality which struggles within them, as the fire and the lava burn and boil in the heart of the volcano, and must find a way out.

The same is true, in a lesser degree, of men who become very rich. They do not become rich because they set their hearts upon riches. Often they do not either care for or know what to do with their money. They become rich because they have to. Stored up in their natures is a certain mount of energy which has to be employed in some way. It might be worked off in the service of God (example, Dr. Livingstone), or in the service of Man (Plimsoll, John Howard, Dr. Barnardo), in the spreading of ideas (Rousseau), Herbert Spencer, or the patient tracking down of truth (Darwin, Copernicus, Galileo). If they have no special bent, these men destined to become rich, engage in industry or commerce, and their energy is rewarded by great wealth.

A MATTER OF ENERGY.

We loosely say that success is won by concentration, by perseverance, by taking pains infinitely. But how are some men able to concentrate, to take pains, to preserve more effectively than other men? How, except by their more energetic natures, which means their abundance of vitality, an abundance that must be worked off?

When we look round at the men and women we know, we see that most of them have just enough vitality to exist, to make a living, perhaps to bring up a family; and no more. The greater part of mankind are in that condition. They have not energy for any further effort; therefore they do not wish to make a further effort. The more vitality, or energy, which a man possesses above that amount (which enables him to exist, to earn a living, and to bring up a family), the more of a "genius" he will be, and the more "success" he will have—unless he turns his energy into a wrong channel and comes to grief. If he does not possess that amount, he will be a failure, and nothing save increasing his vitality can make him anything else.

Increase his vitality! Is that possible? If not, this would be a dismal doctrine. But the method of increasing it I must leave until another day.

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ON UNDERSTANDING OTHERS.

THE SECRET OF SYMPATHY.

At intervals something happens which brings it forcibly home to us that we are lacking in the power of understanding or imagining other people's feelings and of putting ourselves, in however slight a degree, in their places, observes "The Times." Such an event has been the trial that has lately thrown all France into a fever. Even those who have not by failing in a legal career earned a prescriptive right to consider themselves persons of clear and logical mind stand utterly dumbfounded. It is not only that every Briton has been so well brought up on the maxim that "What the soldier said is not evidence" that he has been alternately puzzled and irritated by the apparent irrelevance of nearly all the topics introduced into the case; he has found himself wondering over and over again why certain remarks should appear to him of no great import and yet should put the whole Court and the whole populace outside the Court in a frenzy; he has had to admit that there are more things that he is incapable even of beginning to understand than he had hitherto deemed possible. If he is not by nature so arrogant that this lack of understanding only swells his arrogance, and he puts all such incomprehensible matters and sentiments on one side with Mr. Podsnay's comment of "Not English," he should feel himself now at the end of the trial to be a more humble-minded person and one of larger sympathies than he did at the beginning.

The power of entering into other people's feelings is one that grows on us with age, so that any satisfaction we may derive from the consciousness of a gentler and more understanding judgment of our fellows is counterbalanced by the knowledge that the years have begun their deadly work in earnest. The very young are rarely very sympathetic or considerate They do not credit others with any of the little sensitivenesses of which they are themselves conscious, and so touch them unwittingly on the raw in a manner which would be called brutal and callous in their elders. When they chance to find out that another has thought, or felt, or suffered something common to the whole human race, the discovery gives them a shock of genuine surprise. On the other hand, this should fairly be said for them: that if they do not believe that others can be as sentitive as they are, so also they do not credit them with all their own vanities and meannesses and trumpery manœuvrings. These things they know to be contemptible in their own case, but they fancy the shame of them to be theirs alone; they cannot imagine the more disgraceful of such weaknesses to exist even in the breasts of those whom they dislike or deride—and the number of those whom we dislike is in youth usually a large one.

WHEN WE GROW OLDER.

When we grow older we come to walk more carefully and not to tread so cruely upon the toes of our fellows. We have had our own toes more often lacerated, and we have come dimly to see that other people are much as we are. Even if we cannot picture them clearly to ourselves as feeling in quite the same way as we do, we come to appreciate by a kind of rule of thumb the overwhelming probability that they in fact do so. The things that make us hot and uncomfortable appear rediculously trifling in the case of others, but we can make allowances. More than that, to be quite just to ourselves, we are not merely actuated by motives of expediency: we d really entertain kindlier and more sympathetic sentiments towards them. We used actually to hate people; now we only find them tiresome, and this change of feeling makes us the more generally indulgent. So far increasing age may be said to bring with it only clear gain, but there is another side to the picture. Because we understand better than we did that our neighbours are of the same stuff as we are, we often see through them with a fatal clarity of vision. At school we did not know how much we hurt them by disparaging remarks as to their parents or their personal appearance, but neither could we believe what wretched, underhand things they would do, or at any rate would like to have done in order to gain some advantage for themselves or to spite some one of whom they were jealous. Now, judging them by our own shortcomings, we can believe these things of them, and, granted that power of believing, we can read them sometimes like a printed book. On the whole, setting the advantages and disadvantages fairly against one another, the balance is in favour of age, and we grow more generally charitable as grow older. Thus we live more at peace with our neighbours, which is a pleasant thing to do, and they become the more interesting to us in that we can make a better guess at what is going on in their minds. It may be that we are sometimes over-indulgent and miss something of real value, in the downright condemnations of youth, but the danger of being over-charitable is a comparatively remote one. And it is a consolation, though perhaps not a very worthy one, that we may fairly hope that others, in the same stage of senile decay, will not think too bitterly and ungenerously of us.

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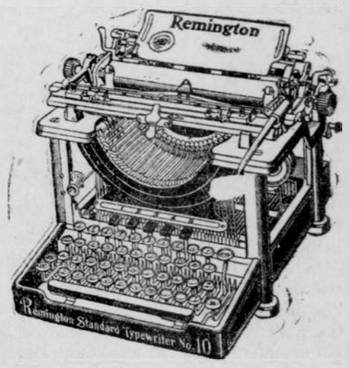

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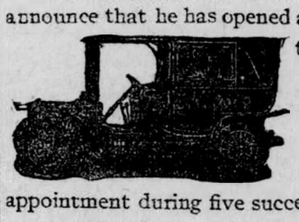

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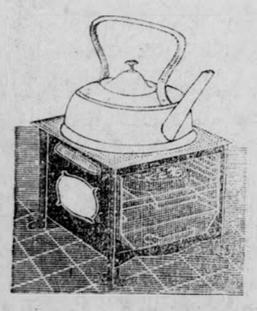

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